

FOES OF WORLD COURT DECLINE TO LIMIT DEBATE

Attempt to Get Unanimous Agreement Fails—Senate to Vote Monday on Closure Motion.

DEBATE MARKED BY PERSONALITIES

Ashurst Reminds Blease, Who Criticized Wilson, That Vulture Tore Out Vitals of Prometheus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Hope of limiting Senate debate on the World Court without resort to the drastic closure rule collapsed today when opponents of the court refused to assent to a unanimous consent limitation agreement.

The leaders of the anti-court forces said they would accept no peace offer under the threat of the petition for closure which was filed last night.

Unless the situation changes, the Senate will vote Monday on closure, and the pro-court forces are confident they have the necessary two-thirds majority to adopt it.

Although the Senate met an hour earlier than usual today, debate on the court was not immediately resumed. Instead Senator Norris (Rep.) of Nebraska, took the floor to discuss sugar duties.

Debate on the court began after the Senate had been in session for two hours. The first speaker, Senator Tyson (Dem.) of Tennessee, argued for American membership, and pointed out that both the Democratic and Republican platforms in 1924 favored it.

"The salvation of this country is dependent upon maintaining not more than two great parties," he said. "Beware of too much independence and individualism. The great weight of enlightened opinion everywhere in the country is in favor of the Court."

Nye Proposes Referendum. A proposal that American adherence to the World Court be submitted to a referendum of the voters of the states was the maiden contribution in the Senate today of Senator Nye (Rep.), North Dakota.

Nye, who recently was seated by a margin of only two votes, said he realized that the newest Senator he should be seen and not heard for some time to come. He added, however, that he could not refrain from raising his voice at this time in protest against "hasty" action on the court proposal.

Demanding from the people for immediate action, the North Dakota Senator declared it might easily be "far more dangerous to step into this world court than it will be to stay out."

"With that thought in mind," he added, "I am driven to ask: Why the big rush about getting into this? Why must we get into this World Court before we do anything else in this Chamber? Why must we enter this court today, tomorrow, next week or next month? We've moved along quite nicely for 14 years without this court. We have the Hague Court available and functioning in the meantime. Why must we rush now into the World Court?"

Previous Use of Rule. The closure rule, which was adopted at a special session of the Senate called by President Wilson after his armed ship bill had been killed by a filibuster by 13 Senators, was invoked during the League of Nations debate on Nov. 15, 1919. Twice before that time and once since petitions for closure were offered, two being withdrawn and the other failing of action.

Sharp exchanges marked the long session yesterday and brought smiles again to Vice President Dawes, especially when Senator Blease of South Carolina, referring to the campaign for revision of the rules, expressed hope that Dawes will be the next President if a Republican is chosen.

Senator Ashurst (Dem.), Arizona, criticized the South Carolinian for spending "hours here the other day denouncing a great President who is dead and cannot answer." He reminded Senator Blease that "when Prometheus was bound to the rocks, it was a vulture and not an eagle that tore out his vitals."

Terminating the last part of Ashurst's remarks a plain violation of the Senate rules, Blease declined to reply, but declared that all he had said about President Wilson had been said in a speech in South Carolina when Mr. Wilson "was very much alive."

Senator Reed of Missouri, brought a sharp retort from Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, with his threat to invoke closure upon other topics if used in the present fight.

The minority leader charged Reed with threatening to "pull the temple down upon his head" because he could not prolong discussion of a subject which he knew would be the Chamber's business for three years.

The Missouri Senator took occasion also to withdraw his remarks of Wednesday concerning former Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court and the latter's efforts in behalf of American membership in the League of Nations. He had expressed a desire to know how much more the former Justice "gets for misleading the people of the United States than he got for sitting on the Supreme Court."

A telegram from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, and other league advocates, to Senator Willis (Rep.) of Ohio, challenged Reed's statement. It declared that Clarke had received no pay for his long league work, but had contributed frequently to the cause.

In withdrawing his remarks, Reed suggested that close investigation of some of the charges made by the former Justice against him in speeches in Missouri would move Clarke to similar action.

Mrs. Wilson Hears Debate. Between periods given over to closure discussion, the Senate heard its youngest member—Senator La Follette (Rep.) of Wisconsin—deliver his maiden address. A three-hour argument against the League of Nations and the World Court.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the war President, as the guest of Mrs. Swanson, wife of the senior Senator from Virginia, in the gallery, heard the major part of La Follette's address and one by Senator Borah (Rep.) of Idaho, who opened the day's debate. Senator Reed (Dem.) of Missouri, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to send to the Senate the original protocol of the court and all other documents in the State Department relating to it.

Cardinal Mercier Photographed When He Visited The Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis in 1919



Cardinal Mercier Dies After Farewell to Relatives

Continued from Page One.

of Belgium, and the heads of almost all the nations of the civilized world inquired about his condition. Ambassador Phillips of the United States was a frequent caller at the hospital. Once he took the Cardinal flowers, a gift from Secretary of State Kellogg.

When the sudden turn for the worse came, the Cardinal fully realized that his end was relatively near at hand.

"My stomach has failed me; there is nothing more the doctors can do, the prelate said to a priest at the bedside.

The Holy Sacrament was administered. This prompted the Cardinal to say: "When my health was good I always said I wished to receive the last sacrament, not when I was compelled to receive it, but when I could better receive it, and I feel a little better now."

Artificial nourishment was resorted to during the final days of the prelate's illness, but this served no purpose.

Concerned Over Flood. On Jan. 16 the Cardinal left his bed over the protests of his physicians and conferred with churchmen concerning the Belgian flood situation. Also he was deeply interested in the prospect of a union of the Roman and Anglican churches, a movement in which he was the prime mover and he held numerous conferences on the subject in the sick chamber.

The present week one of his visitors was Lord Halifax, president of the English Church Union, with whom the Cardinal was in frequent communication regarding the union of the two churches.

Special Masses in Two Nations. The aged Prince of the church slipped quietly into the hereafter with all of Catholic Belgium and France praying for the "speedy recovery" of the grace of a happy death," as the church formula has it.

He was surrounded by members of his family, the clergy of his archdiocese, the papal nuncio in Brussels, and a representative of King Albert, when the end came.

Special masses for the illustrious dead will be celebrated throughout Belgium and France tomorrow to mark the Cardinal's passing.

Already there is talk in Brussels of erecting a monument to the "incarnation of the war time soul of Belgium," by popular subscription. The funeral will probably be an affair of State with King Albert and Crown Prince Leopold among the mourners.

Cardinal Mercier's Asceticism. Dr. Vanhee, who attended Cardinal Mercier in his last illness, today said to the Associated Press: "The Cardinal always has lived the life of a saint of old. His private apartment at the Malines archiepiscopal palace was never heated. His Eminence's bed was a straw mattress, and his first question on arriving at the clinic in Brussels was an inquiry whether that mattress had been forgotten."

"On his way to the operating table the Cardinal, whose age did not permit the use of chloroform, and who underwent the operation under a local anesthetic, insisted that

the anesthetic should be limited strictly to the necessities of his case, as he was unwilling to be spared the least part of the sufferings inherent in such an operation.

For similar reasons the Cardinal objected to subcutaneous stimulants, and it was only after the visit of Viscount Halifax on Thursday, which left him, as he himself admitted, very satisfied but tired, that it was possible to persuade the Cardinal, who wanted strength to do some writing, to accept the necessary stimulant.

"This explains why his Eminence's condition was announced on Thursday evening and Friday morning as being somewhat improved, and this was what enabled him to receive the visit of Prince Leopold, whom he was very anxious to see, on Friday."

Cardinal Mercier Spent Two Days in St. Louis. Cardinal Mercier spent two days in St. Louis in October, 1919, and received homage that was remarkable even in days when distinguished world figures were frequent visitors.

He went from place to place through reverent throngs, many of whom dropped on their knees to kiss his ring.

The most notable event of his visit was described at the time "one of the most impressive religious ceremonies ever conducted in the New Cathedral"—solemn pontifical requiem mass in commemoration of the men of the St. Louis Catholic archdiocese who gave their lives in the war. The Cathedral was thronged to its doors and many stood without.

In a brief sermon, the Cardinal made reference to the fact that "America, the recipient of no material interest and solely for the sake of justice and right."

H. M. DAUGHERTY, ON COURT ORDER, GIVES TESTIMONY

Former Attorney-General Had Refused to Answer Certain Questions Lest He Incriminate Himself.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Harry M. Daugherty, a former United States Attorney-General, refused to answer questions asked of him in the Federal Grand Jury room yesterday "on the ground it might tend to incriminate me."

The grand jury promptly recommended that United States Attorney Buckner, who was in the room, take Daugherty before Federal Judge Thomas D. Thacher, "either for the purpose of punishing him for contempt or of instructing him as to what he should do in the premises."

Later, Daugherty testified before the grand jury.

Daugherty, his attorney, Max D. Steuer, Buckner and the grand jury filed into the courtroom. Daugherty's face was bloodless and he listened with extreme attention as Buckner read the memorandum which Daugherty had written in the jury room.

Text of Memorandum. This memorandum reads: "Having been personal attorney for Warren G. Harding, before he was Senator from Ohio, and for Mrs. Harding for a period of several years, and before her husband was elected President, and after his death, and having been attorney for the Midland National Bank, under President Coolidge, and for my brother, M. S. Daugherty, and having been Attorney-General of the United States during the time that President Harding served as President, and also for a time after President Harding's death, under President Coolidge, and with all of those named as attorney, personal friend, and Attorney-General, my relations were of the most confidential character as well as professional. I refuse to testify and answer questions put to me because I am not a lawyer, and I do not intend to incriminate me."

Daugherty was being examined in the case of the Government against Col. Thomas W. Miller, former Attorney-General, who was charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States in retaining \$7,000,000 in securities of the American Metals Co. to Swiss interests. One of the conspirators in the case is alleged to be the late Jess Smith, Daugherty's handy man.

Bank Records Sought. Buckner, who is conducting a grand jury investigation of the case, had subpoenaed Daugherty to produce before the grand jury the original records of the bank in Washington Court House, of which his brother, "Mal" Daugherty, is president. These are some of the records sought in the Senate's investigation of the Department of Justice which resulted in Daugherty's resignation. They were the reason yesterday for Daugherty's refusal to testify.

Daugherty's refusal to testify, he said, but no such admission was obtained from Cardinal Mercier.

Another Pastoral Letter. Another pastoral letter, sent out at the beginning of Lent in 1916, again brought persecution from Von Bissing.

"The conviction of our final victory is more deeply anchored in my soul than ever," the letter said in part. "We will win; do not ever doubt it, but we have not reached the end of our sufferings. Prepare your plans, place your batteries, co-ordinate your movements. Remember, man proposes but God disposes."

Von Bissing flew into a rage when he read the letter, which he avowed was "an invocation of the Cardinal to God for the extermination of the German armies."

Purple with indignation, he threw his helmet on the floor, trampled and kicked it into an unrecognizable mass, then sent every orderly in his headquarters for Baron von der Lancken and Count Harrach, his advisers. Cardinal Mercier must retract, he told them. They must enact an apology to Germany, and the United States. As a result, all the resources of the German Empire were at their disposal to get it. Still, no apology ever came from Malines.

A little village not far from Waterloo—Briane d'Alleur—was the birthplace of Cardinal Mercier in 1831. The family was a distinguished religious one, several members having received high honors from the church.

The future Cardinal prepared for the medical profession. Upon graduation from college he studied surgery under Prof. Charcot at Paris. Inborn love of the priesthood, however, soon caused him to abandon his medical studies and seek seclusion in a seminary, where he prepared himself to take the cloth.

Known as "the Tall Priest," the Abbe Mercier was known to Belgium as "the tall priest," as he stood well over six feet in height. His mental endowments proved to be on a par with his physical appearance, hence it was not long before he attracted the attention of influential persons in the hierarchy of the church. Eventually, when it was decided to create an Institute of Philosophy in connection with the University of Louvain, Pope Leo XIII recognized the capabilities of the young abbe and had him placed in charge.

Great surprise was occasioned later, however, when it was noted that his teachings were in direct opposition to doctrines of the more conservative element in the Holy See. He taught that Catholic dogma "did not constitute an ideal which it was forbidden to attempt to surpass, or a frontier defining the activities and dangers of the mind."

Summoned to Rome by his critics, then constituting a majority in the College of Cardinals, he argued his case so convincingly that Pope Leo decided the controversy in his favor, and soon afterward appointed him Bishop of Malines. He was made a Cardinal in 1907 by Pope Pius X and then dropped from sight, so far as the world at large was concerned, until the Germans entered Belgium in 1914.

Modest, humble, seeking no personal honors, the primate of Belgium spent the declining years of his life as he had spent the years before the war—visiting his priests and congregations, discussing their troubles, consoling them in sorrow, and preaching to them humility in success.

Farewell Message to U. S. Following the war, in September, 1919, the Cardinal paid a visit to the United States. He was met by Gen. Pershing, who welcomed him in the name of the American Government, and throughout his tour of the country he received many honors and greetings.

At the time of his departure he said: "If, under the pressure of years or for other reasons, I have to relinquish my ministry in Belgium I am willing to spend my last days in your country, and will not refuse an opportunity to be worthy to be a true American."

When the Cardinals met to select a successor to Pope Benedict XV it was reported that the French representatives favored Cardinal Mercier, but it was said that the latter entertained no hopes for the place.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of Louvain upon Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes when he visited Europe in 1924, Cardinal Mercier expressed appreciation of America's service during the war.

"Belgium and her allies," he told the Secretary, "owe you a debt of deep gratitude, because if the United States had not been there, every one knows that it was because her entry into the war was due to a large part to your clear-sightedness, your tenacity and your courage."

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The American Metals Co. transactions, which took place while Daugherty and his associates still held power in Washington, was first investigated by Hiram C. Todd, an assistant to Attorney-General Stone. As a result an indictment was returned against Col. Miller, the Allen Property Custodian. Todd then resigned as prosecutor. United States District Attorney Buckner, who then inherited the prosecution, determined to reopen Todd's investigation.

Harry M. Daugherty in appearing before the grand jury did not receive or waive his immunity to prosecution.

Cardinal Mercier Denouncing Invasion of Belgium, Defied Germans Throughout the War

Wrote Pastoral Letter Which Military Rulers Tried to Suppress, but It Was Read in Every Church in Land.

DESIRE MERCIER, Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines, Prince of the Church and "Apostle of Peace," was one of the most striking figures brought to prominence by the World War. Little known outside of Vatican circles or beyond the borders of Belgium prior to 1914, this modest, unassuming prelate was as famous before the war on Armistice day as he was a fighter of the belligerent states or the Generals who led the allied armies to victory.

The role played by Cardinal Mercier was one of the outstanding features of the war. Although "Apostle of Peace," he demonstrated early that he also was a fighter of the first magnitude when confronted that his cause was righteous.

He was in Rome when news arrived that Belgium, his native land, had been overwhelmed by the German advance. Cutting short formalities, he hastened back to Brussels, waited preliminary and president, exhorted his people to resist the invasion with all their strength; he denounced the Germans from pulpit and palace, and from then on continued as one of the most formidable and dangerous thorns in the side of enemy military authorities.

Admiration of the World. His courage in defying the invaders evoked admiration throughout the world. His devotion to the subjected populace throughout the five most frightful years in Belgian history never faltered for a moment, even under pressure of threats of violence and death to himself.

Baron von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Belgium, was forced in the end to acknowledge that his master had been met in this mild-mannered prelate.

The famous Pastoral Letter of December, 1914, prepared by the Cardinal and read in every Catholic church in Belgium, has been called one of the most daring statements of the German invasion ever written. The letter went forth to printer and priest despite every precaution the German authorities could take to suppress it.

Spies by the score watched day and night over the prelate and his staff, for the invaders were aware that a letter containing condemnations of the most violent nature was to be read from every Catholic church in the land on New Year's Day, 1915. They were determined to forestall it at all costs, but the letter was read despite their efforts, and the wrath of Von Bissing was heaped upon the Cardinal.

Under orders from the General's office, the Cardinal was kept a prisoner in his home for two weeks. Von Bissing was bringing pressure to force his submission. A mere verbal admission that the prelate had no intention of exciting or alarming the population by the pastoral letter would have satisfied the Governor General, it was said, but no such admission ever was obtained from Cardinal Mercier.

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ACCUSER INSANE JUDGE ANDERSON TELLS SENATOR

Statement Refers to Former Deputy Court Clerk Who Testified to Disappearance of Liquors.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Federal Judge Harry B. Anderson, of the Western District of Tennessee, entered vigorous defense of his own actions today before a Senate committee which is investigating charges made against him.

He was called to the stand to counsel for those who are questioning the confirmation of his nomination and at the outset accepted full responsibility for procedure and his court.

E. J. Heide, former deputy clerk of the court, had testified yesterday as to the disappearance of five gallons of liquor from Memphis Federal Building. Judge Anderson said, "has been in for some time."

Referring to the retirement of cases from his docket, he said, "I cleared it out of a 'house cleaning' which is made in every court."

Since going on the bench, he said, he had "absolutely lived" to the prohibition law.

"I never was much of a drinker, anyway," he added.

He also denied the charge that he had walked from the bench, shake hands with bootleggers in court.

Apparent good feeling existed between members of the committee and Anderson during the examination and at its conclusion Senator Walsh (Dem.), Montana, shook hands with the jurist after an introduction.

Partly Cleared by Report. Judge Anderson was declared innocent of some of the charges made against him in a Department of Justice report submitted yesterday to the committee. The report, presented by J. M. Towler of Nashville, who had charge of a department investigation of Judge Anderson, said that his agents were unable to find any facts to substantiate "rumors that the father of Judge Anderson had given Rock Island \$10,000 to secure influence." Church is affiliated with the Republican party State organization of Tennessee.

Reports that Judge Anderson was serving under a recent pointment, had used liquor at a banquet held in Memphis last November also were declared untrue, but with respect to allegations that he was not a resident of Tennessee, the report stated that in 1924 he paid a poll tax in Blount, Tenn., and in 1925 paid one there on property, automobiles and for the schools and levees. It also stated that in 1925 he "also was" registered and voted at a poll in Tennessee, and had paid a poll tax there.

With reference to charges that Judge Anderson had falsified records and had failed to administer the law, the report merely stated that the records, which were being discussed before the committee.

East St. Louisan Held With License to Sell Liquor. Jan. 23.—An automobile bearing a 1925 Illinois license and carrying a cargo of 150 gallons of whiskey, including 147 pints, was taken to custody here today. The driver, who described himself as Joseph Sullivan, of East St. Louis, was charged with transporting liquor.

Plans to finance the first steps in the proposed merger of the two systems were announced today by Brown. He said that the company would issue \$5,000,000 2-year \$5 cent notes to apply on the purchase of its large working capital of stock acquired by the Frisco for the amount paid for it. Brown said that the road's interest might be constructed and working capital, and that it held an option to take over additional holdings from the bankers.

The Frisco interests probably will be given representation on the Rock Island board, either at a meeting of the directors next week or at the annual meeting later in the year.

"Speyer & Co.," said the bankers' statement, "have for many years been interested in Rock Island affairs, both as stockholders and as bankers for the company. They and their friends have lately considerably increased their holdings and retain a large interest in Rock Island shares. They expect that this new community of interest will lead to closer traffic arrangements between the Rock Island and the Frisco (with which the banking firms have been identified) and will result in considerable benefits to both companies."

Wall Street Surprised. Rock Island surprised Wall Street for a second time within the past year. Wall street eventually believed the road would be linked with Southern Pacific. This idea apparently was given a rude jolt last spring when Rock Island bought the Cotton Belt Route, which it later relinquished to L. P. Loree.

The Frisco-Rock Island combination, an arrangement which prevailed 15 years ago, will compare favorably with other Southwestern deals, such as Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and the recent consolidation formed by L. P. Loree through the joining of Kansas City Southern Railroad with Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern.

Kurn, who is said to be slated as president of the Frisco-Rock combination, started in Rock Island in 1914. He began as a messenger two years later becoming a telegraph operator. His rise through the ranks, such as agent, train dispatcher, trainmaster, general superintendent, was rapid.

Kurn, generally regarded as one of the ablest operating railroad men west of the Mississippi, is expected to receive \$50,000 a year. He had the pleasure of watching

the merger brings into prominence James M. Kurn, president of the Frisco. It also draws attention to the quiet accumulation of Rock Island common shares, begun two months ago by Speyer & Co. and J. W. Seligman & Co., bankers identified with both systems.

Stock at \$50 to \$60. Speyer & Co. and J. W. Seligman & Co. started two months ago to buy Rock Island common shares in the open market. Both banking groups owned large holdings of their own stock, and it was believed that they acquired more than \$20,000,000 of Rock Island common under \$50 a share, or within \$10 of the point where they began buying. It was authoritatively learned that they little buying was done above \$50, although the stock reached \$60 at the peak of the movement.

E. N. Brown, chairman of the board of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, in a formal statement, said: "The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has purchased a substantial amount of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. It is believed that this purchase should be of material benefit to both companies."

Finance Plans. Plans to finance the first steps in the proposed merger of the two systems were announced today by Brown. He said that the company would issue \$5,000,000 2-year \$5 cent notes to apply on the purchase of its large working capital of stock acquired by the Frisco for the amount paid for it. Brown said that the road's interest might be constructed and working capital, and that it held an option to take over additional holdings from the bankers.

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FORMER POLICE CLERK HELD AS ACCESSORY TO ROBBERY

William P. Barry, 25 years old, a clerk at the Barratt Street Police Station, who disappeared last July 24, was arrested today, charged in a warrant with being an accessory to an attempted robbery.

On information that Barry was living at 109 Clark street, Kirkwood, with his wife and 4-year-old daughter, City Detectives Rawlings and Ronald and Marshal Wells went there at noon. They expected resistance, but Barry, who had been sleeping, came to the door in his slumber. He has not been working lately, he explained, but his wife has a good job.

A revolver stolen from Acting Desk Sergeant Melsenbach of the Desk Station, July 5, and another police revolver, taken from Patrolman John H. Grogan, July 8, when he was murdered by hold-up men, were used by four youths in an attempted holdup of Hunter Riley, cashier of the Venice (Ill.) State Bank, July 24.

The youths were captured in a trap prepared for them and are serving prison terms. They are Charles and Francis Barry, brothers of the former police clerk; John Gallery and Thomas Kelly. Since the holdup police had been seeking William P. Barry to turn up in the hands of his brothers and the other robbers. Today, he grinned and said he knew nothing about the holdup or weapons.

LAST POLISH COLONY FOUND

Descendants of Settlers in Brazil in 1873 Discovered in Isolation. RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—The discovery of a lost Polish colony of nearly 1000 inhabitants in the valley of the Doce River in the State of Espirito Santo is reported by the Polish naturalist, Stanislas Przyjemski, who has just returned here. The colony has been lost since 1873. M. Przyjemski says he found the Poles grouped in complete isolation. They still were talking the Polish language.

The original settlers are dead and their children, who age did not have no knowledge of their

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He also denied the charge that he had walked from the bench to the hands with bootleggers in court.

Apparent good feeling existed between members of the committee and Anderson during the examination and at its conclusion Commissioner Walsh (Dem.), Montana, took hands with the jurist after introduction.

Partly Cleared by Report.

Judge Anderson was declared innocent of some of the charges made against him in a Department of Justice report submitted yesterday to the committee. The report, submitted by J. M. Towler of Nashville, who had charge of a department investigation of Judge Anderson, said that his agents were unable to find any facts to substantiate "rumors that the father of Judge Anderson had given Robert a \$10,000 to secure influence in the church is affiliated with the Republican party State organization of Tennessee."

Reports that Judge Anderson was serving under a recess appointment had used liquor at a banquet held in Memphis last November also were declared untrue with respect to allegations that when he was placed on the bench, the report stated that he had paid a poll tax in Plaquemine, La., and in 1923 paid taxes on his property, automobile and the schools and levees. It added that in 1925 he "also was duly taxed and voted at Memphis, and had paid a poll tax."

With reference to charges that he and had failed to administer law, the report merely submitted the records, which already had been discussed before the committee.

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FRISCO SYSTEM ACQUIRES CONTROL OF ROCK ISLAND

Probable Linking of Roads With Trackage of 13,000 Miles Viewed as First of Series of Mergers.

MOST STOCK BOUGHT QUIETLY UNDER \$50

Deal Brings to Front James M. Kurn, Slated to Head Combination Prevailing 15 Years Ago.

By Leased Wire from New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The St. Louis-San Francisco railway, as a result of the purchase of a majority of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, has emerged as the practical owner of the latter road.

The consolidation of the two roads, whose combined assets are valued at \$100,000,000 and whose united trackage exceeds 13,000 miles, will create a new Southwestern system. The linking of the two roads is believed to be the first of a series of mergers. The next step is said to be the joining of the Southern Pacific to the Frisco-Rock Island.

The merger brings into prominence James M. Kurn, president of the Frisco. It also draws attention to the quiet accumulation of Rock Island common shares, begun in 1910 by J. M. Towler of Nashville, Tenn., and J. W. Seligman & Co., bankers identified with both systems.

Stock at \$50 to \$60.

Speer & Co. and J. W. Seligman & Co. started two months ago to buy Rock Island common shares in the open market. Both banking groups owned large holdings, but they co-operated so closely that they acquired more than \$20,000,000 of Rock Island common under \$50 a share, or within \$10 of the point where they began to buy. It is believed that the two groups were authorized to buy as much as \$50, although the stock reached \$60 at the peak of the movement.

E. N. Brown, chairman of the board of St. Louis-San Francisco railway, in a formal statement, said:

"The St. Louis-San Francisco railway has purchased a substantial amount of stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. It is believed that the purchase should be of material benefit to both companies."

Plans to finance the first steps of the proposed merger of the two systems were announced today by Brown. He said that the company would issue \$5,000,000 2-year 8 percent notes to apply on the purchase of its large block of Rock Island common shares and would pay for the balance in cash. While declining to reveal the percentage of stock owned by the Frisco, he said that the amount paid for it, Brown said that the road's interest might be construed as a working control, and that it held an option to take over additional holdings from the bankers.

The Frisco interests probably have representation on the Rock Island board, either at a meeting of the directors next week or at the annual meeting later in the year.

"Speer & Co." said the bank's statement, "have for many years been interested in Rock Island affairs, both as stockholders and as bankers for the company. They and their friends have lately considerably increased their holdings and retain a large interest in Rock Island shares. They expect that this new community of interest will lead to closer traffic arrangements between the Rock Island and the Frisco (with which the two banking firms have been identified) and will result in considerable benefits to both companies."

Wall Street Surprised.

Rock Island surprised Wall Street for a second time within the last year. Wall street eventually believed the road would be linked with Southern Pacific. This idea apparently was given a rude jolt when the Frisco-Rock Island combination was announced. The combination, formed by L. F. Loeb through the joining of Kansas City Southern Railroad with Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis-San Francisco, was a surprise to the market.

Kurn, who is slated as president of the Frisco-Rock Island combination, was recently in St. Louis, where he worked in the Missouri Pacific. He began as a messenger two years later becoming a dispatch operator. His rise through the ranks, such as agent, train dispatcher, trainmaster, general superintendent, was rapid. Kurn, generally regarded as one of the ablest operating railroad men in the country, was recently reported to receive \$50,000 a year, had the pleasure of watch-

Fined \$10,000 for Tax Evasion



By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

JURY FINDS POLITICIAN KILLED WIFE AND SELF

John Beard Named in Verdict Returned After East St. Louis Coroner's Inquiry.

John Beard, East Side politician, shot and killed his estranged wife, Katherine, 52, "with premeditated murderous intent," and then shot and killed himself, a Coroner's jury decided today after investigating the finding of their bodies yesterday in their confectionery at 1404 State street, East St. Louis.

Dr. Charles Winning, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Beard, testified to finding a note in Beard's handwriting in the store, following the shooting, in which Beard declared his wife would be "better off dead." The note also directed that Beard be buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Belleville, beside the body of his first wife, and gave directions where his valuables and the key to his safety box could be found.

A son, John Jr., 19 years, testified that his father frequently had threatened his mother in the course of their domestic quarrels, which led three times to divorce proceedings. He said that he saw his father, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of St. Clair County, will be buried, as he directed, at 2 p. m. Monday from a Belleville undertaker's establishment. Mrs. Beard probably will be buried at 2 p. m. tomorrow, although funeral arrangements have not been completed.

WARRANT AGAINST BARTENDER

Harry Hunt Charged With Selling Liquor to Boy 10.

On the complaint of John Springmeyer, 10 years old, a pupil who was found intoxicated in the Blair School last week, Harry Hunt, 30 years old, bartender of a soft drink saloon at 2201 Madison street, was named in a warrant charging sale of moonshine, issued yesterday by Circuit Attorney Siders.

ing Frisco common shares rise from \$15 a share when he became head in 1920 to \$100 a share within the last week.

Where Lines Extend.

The Rock Island line extends from Chicago to Denver and is connected by other arteries with Santa Rosa, N. M., Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul. The two main lines of the Frisco, which cross at right angles at Springfield, Mo., penetrate Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas in one southerly direction, and from Kansas City to Birmingham in the other. The road also recently acquired direct access to Florida by purchasing the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola Railroad.

Under the old combination of 15 years ago, under the direction of E. F. Yeakum, the Frisco-Rock Island had a direct St. Louis-Chicago line, in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system.

SAYS USER OF RUBBER OWES GROWER DEBT

Sir Esme Howard Declares Charges of a Holdup by Britain Are Unjust.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—An explanation of "this pothole about rubber" coupled with the assertion that the law restricting British rubber exports would be found "for the benefit not only of the planters, but also for the consumers," was given today by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, addressing the Advertising Club.

The Ambassador illustrated the situation resulting from passage of restrictive legislation by the principal British rubber-producing states, Malaya and Ceylon, with a picture of his own financially disastrous experience as a rubber pioneer 30 years ago.

The lawyer argued that members of the jury, who were permitted to go home at night during the trial, might have read this statement and been influenced by it.

Judge Faris said that, while he did not consider this ground for a new trial, it was sufficient to keep him from sentencing Goldberg to imprisonment.

"If a newspaper in England had printed such a statement while a case like this was before a court in this country," Judge Faris said, "it would have been a ground for contempt of court immediately."

REPORTS ROBBERY OF \$600 BY TWO YOUTHS IN AUTO

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He was then ejected, and the robbers drove away.

Ford Buys Farm Near Sudbury.

SUDBURY, Mass., Jan. 23.—Henry Ford now owns about 2000 acres of this town, where he is planning a new England village, but where he has the Wayside Inn, a grist mill and several estates. His latest purchase is a 50-acre farm for his son, Edsel, for which he paid \$60,000.

"Neither the Government of Great Britain nor that of the Straits Settlements gets anything out of it (the restrictive act) except insofar as increased prosperity increases revenue derived from ordinary taxation," the Ambassador continued. "Further, it is in no way discriminatory nor aimed at the American consumer, for the British consumer all over the world pays just as much as the American and, incidentally, seems to be objecting to doing so."

"In these circumstances, I hope you will agree with me that the words extortion, holdup, gouging, etc., which have been frequently used in this connection are, to put it mildly, as Mark Twain said of the reports of his own death, perhaps a trifle exaggerated."

Government Monopolies.

"I am quite willing to agree that monopolies in raw materials exercised by Government action are, generally speaking, a misfortune and likely to lead to international friction, but there may be cases which are exceptions and require exceptional treatment. There may be times when the Government may have to legalize arrangements which are not strictly in conformity with economic laws in order to save an industry temporarily threatened which is of importance, not only to the country of that industry, but also ultimately to the world at large."

The Ambassador described the

PAYS \$10,000 FINE AS TAX EVADER, BUT WILL APPEAL

Sam Goldberg, Furniture Dealer, Convicted on Two Counts on Returns Made on His Income.

COURT OVERRULES NEW TRIAL PLEA

Judge Faris Says Statements in Newspapers Prevent Him From Giving Jail Sentence.

By an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sam Goldberg of 6901 Watman avenue, furniture dealer at 1432 Franklin avenue, will try to recover the \$10,000 fine which he paid in the Federal District Court here yesterday, following his conviction on two counts, for evasion of the income tax in making his returns for 1922 and 1923.

Judge Faris fined Goldberg \$5000 on each count, and said he would probably have added a jail sentence but for the fact that newspapers had published statements, during the trial, which might conceivably have had a prejudicial effect on the jury.

He ordered Goldberg to be placed in the Marshal's custody until he should pay the fine or file a supersedeas bond. Goldberg, who appeared stunned by his conviction soon decided, in conference with his lawyer, to pay the fine at once, with the hope of getting the conviction back through reversal of the conviction on appeal.

Case of Kind Tried.

The case was the first tried here under the statute, which defines the offense of evasion as a misdemeanor. The highest fine the court could have inflicted was \$10,000 on each count, \$20,000 in all. A jail sentence up to one year could have been substituted for the fine, or added to it, on each count.

The evidence, which the jury spent yesterday morning in considering, was to the effect that Goldberg failed to report income from \$50,000 industrial bonds, which he represented as being his wife's property, and that he failed to report interest received on a loan.

NEW TRIAL DENIED

Sentence was passed after Goldberg's lawyer, Thomas Hooker, asked that a new trial be granted, which was overruled. The motion was based partly on the publication in newspapers of a statement of Assistant District Attorney Carroll W. Harlan, made outside the courtroom, to the effect that Goldberg had defrauded the Government of \$20,000. Harlan was quoted also as saying that civil suits probably would be filed against Goldberg by the Government.

The lawyer argued that members of the jury, who were permitted to go home at night during the trial, might have read this statement and been influenced by it.

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Norris Assails Coolidge on Sugar Tariff

Continued from Page One.

Glasse had been voting all along against the effort of three of the commissioners to exclude him from the case.

That the deadlock in the commission over sugar, which the President declined to resolve, would have continued indefinitely, three on one side and three on the other, if Congress by special act had not barred Glasse from sugar case.

Reviewing the history of the sugar case before the commission, Norris recalled that it was a live issue in the presidential campaign of 1924.

"It was very much desired by many people high in authority," he said, "including the President of the United States, to prevent an early report of the tariff commission. It must be remembered that President Coolidge was a candidate for President in that election, and that so long as the Tariff Commission remained evenly divided, the work of the commission was blocked."

Duty Beside the Point.

Norris said it was entirely beside the point whether there should be a higher or a lower duty on sugar.

"The point I wish to make and to bring before the Senate and the country," he continued, "is that there was demand being made to utilize the tariff commission in partisan political purposes. My contention is that under both the letter and the spirit of the law the commission is a quasi judicial body."

Norris then told how the commission was divided, with Commissioners Coolidge, Costigan and Lewis in favor of getting a report on sugar to the President at the earliest possible moment and Commissioners Marvin (who has just been renamed by the President as chairman of the commission) Burgess and Glasse working for delay in the commission. The three in favor of an early report wanted a lower duty on sugar; the others opposed a reduction.

HAD BEARING ON POLITICS

"It was known," said Norris, "that if a report were made during the campaign it might seriously affect the politics of the situation. If one of the three commissioners favoring an early report, for instance Coolidge, could be gotten off the commission, then the commissioners opposed to an early report would have a majority."

On Jan. 15, 1924, at the beginning of a special meeting of the Tariff Commission, Coolidge told his fellow commissioners that he had just been offered an appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. This, as Norris pointed out, would have brought him more pay and would have left the Tariff Commission free to adopt the course that President Coolidge wished to see adopted.

Coolidge declined the appointment and remained on the tariff commission. From that time until July 31 there were no further meetings of the tariff commission. These would have been sufficient to keep Glasse, thereby giving a three to two majority for making the report without awaiting the issue of the election.

Coolidge's Memorandum Read.

The row in the commission had been going on for a couple of months when Smoot asked Coolidge to come to his office. What took place there is narrated in a memorandum written by Coolidge, which Norris read into the record.

Coolidge told Scott that he was "not willing to be tried by the sugar interests," but that he was willing to talk over the situation. He went to Smoot's office and after a brief conversation with him a conference room, where were about 15 or 20 persons, including Senators Phipps of Colorado, half a dozen Congressmen from districts interested in sugar, Thomas G. Palmer, the Washington representative of the beet sugar interests; Mr. Mead, representing the Hawaiian sugar interests; Mr. Hodges and other sugar men. (Hodges is William V. Hodges of Colorado, who was national treasurer of the last Republican presidential campaign.)

The sugar men objected to the method followed by Coolidge in fixing the duty on sugar production. Coolidge told them, according to his memorandum, that if, because of his opposition to Glasse, they thought he was making an attack on the sugar industry, they were mistaken.

Expressed Self on Glasse.

He said that he had no apologies to make for his attitude toward Glasse and that he thought the worst thing that could happen to the sugar industry in the United States would be for Glasse to take part in the sugar case.

Coolidge said that he resented an insinuation of unfairness against the commission, and told the conference that the commissioners, under their oath of office, could be relied upon to make a finding that would be beyond question.

"I was conscious of the fact," wrote Coolidge in his contemporary memorandum, "that this conference was indicative of drive by the sugar interests to prevent, if possible, a report by the Tariff Commission on sugar, and my remarks I endeavored to give the sugar interests an assurance of fair treatment."

From the conference with the sugar lobbyists, Coolidge went to keep an appointment which he had with the President. He told the President what had taken place at the conference.

"We ought," said Senator Nor-

ris, "to visualize that meeting. Here was a body of men called upon to perform a judicial act, to reach a conclusion upon evidence that had been produced. Here was called together a large number of sugar men, mostly attorneys for sugar interests of various kinds, and into that meeting was invited a member of the court that was going to pass upon their case."

"Senators may disagree with me as to the propriety of doing such a thing; the country may disagree with me; but if the Tariff Commission is to be of any benefit, if its findings are to have the respect of the people, no body of men having a case in that court can have any honorable right to call to their conference a member of the court itself."

Smoot interrupted to say that Coolidge had no objection to going to the meeting, and that nothing was said there that could not have been published in the world.

"The statement of the Senator from Utah," replied Norris, "corresponds substantially with the memorandum of Mr. Coolidge. I think probably there were two objections. They are not satisfied with the action of Mr. Coolidge in trying to prevent Mr. Glasse from sitting on the sugar case. They were not satisfied with the evidence that had been produced. They wanted a different investigation of the tariff situation. Admit all that. How did they proceed to bring it all about?"

"Suppose that we constituted a big corporation here, and we had pending in the Supreme Court a case which had been heard in part and was still subject to their action, and then, upon listening to some of the arguments that had been made in the Supreme Court, we concluded that they were not basing their conclusions upon the right kind of a theory, and suppose we should immediately hold a meeting—not in public, a secret meeting—get our fellows all together and summon a member of the Supreme Court and tell him where we thought he was wrong. Would anybody stand for that? Is it any less wrong that it should be done with the Tariff Commission?"

Typical Efforts Cited.

Norris went on to tell of typical efforts that were made to block the sugar report.

On July 9, at a meeting of the commission, Chairman Marvin asked that the bureau which depended so that he might present a message from the President. He thereupon dictated a statement that on that day, he had been informed by the secretary to the President that Mr. Coolidge wanted the commission to suspend all other work and concentrate on a better investigation. After a debate, the commissioners asked the chairman to go back to the President's secretary and get the request submitted in writing.

Apparently no written request was made. Under pressure from Coolidge, Lewis and Costigan, the commission went on with the sugar inquiry.

Norris here digressed to praise Coolidge as an able man, one who refused to let them file a statement of their attitude toward Coolidge's lectures, on the ground that he did not have time, that the opinion had to go to the White House at once.

What Happened at White House.

Then the next day or about that time at the request of the White House he refused to meet those charges, and there was requested by the President himself to postpone the report on the sugar investigation.

"That statement of fact," remarked Senator Robinson (Dem.), Arkansas, "would indicate conclusively that the object was to intimidate the commissioner to put him under compulsion."

"I am going to let every man draw his own conclusions," replied Norris.

Norris then related that on another occasion Coolidge was called to the White House, where he was told by Secretary Sloop that a charge had been made that he was violating the law.

The Culbertson Charges.

"The first information he had that any such charges were made against him came from the White House," said Norris, "and I desire to have Senators bear in mind that the charges then were not pending at the White House, but were before the Attorney-General."

When Coolidge went to see the Secretary to the President, in answer to the request, his attention was drawn by the Secretary to a complaint filed against him by a disappointed applicant for tariff action by the Commission."

Smoot told Coolidge, "to see Warren Martin, then an Assistant to the Attorney-General (Stone). Culbertson talked over the affair with Commissioners Costigan and Lewis, and these two went to see Martin."

He advised them that it was the practice of the Attorney-General's office to construe liberally such statutes as that creating the Tariff Commission. Martin thought that there was nothing in the complaint to cause Culbertson any trouble.

One of the commissioners later telephoned to Martin and received word that the Culbertson matter was in "satisfactory shape" and would be acted upon by the Attorney-General on his return from a trip out of town. Martin added, according to Norris, that if his expectations of the character of the Attorney-General's opinion were not realized, Costigan and Lewis would be notified before any opinion was sent to the White House.

Later Martin telephoned to Costigan, saying that he and Lewis should see the Attorney-General at once, as there was no telling what was going to happen to Culbertson.

Stone's Report to President.

The two commissioners saw Attorney-General Stone, and learned that his report was adverse to Culbertson and was to be sent to the President that day. The commissioners asked permission to file a statement, but Stone told them he was being urged to send his opinion to the White House at once and could not hold it back for their statement.

Culbertson then was summoned to the White House. Norris said that Culbertson had written a full memorandum of his interview with the President on that occasion. If a committee should be named to investigate the tariff commission, Norris added, it could get that memorandum by summoning William Allen White, to whom Culbertson sent it.

At the conclusion of that conference with President Coolidge, a letter, Norris said, was written to the President. It was about to leave the office, the President, with that adverse report of the Attorney-General lying before him on the desk, asked Mr. Culbertson if he could not delay the report of the sugar investigation.

"I think that is an important circumstance to take into consideration. Here was Culbertson, not having done anything wrong, according to his idea and the ideas of his fellow commissioners; yet a charge had been made against that charge from the White House, he was directed to go to see Martin, he went to see Martin, was told there was nothing to it, that if it should turn out differently, he would be notified. Later on he was notified that the opinion was adverse to him, and that the Attorney-General was about to act on it."

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other occasion Culbertson was called to the White House by Secretary Sloop, who discussed with him various positions to which the commissioner might be named.

They talked about an appointment as Minister to China, which Norris said Culbertson would have been willing to accept, as he had long had an ambition to get into the foreign service. Other positions mentioned were that of agent for the collection of reparations and the governorship of the Philippines.

Slump's Message to Culbertson.

During the conversation, Slump left to go into the President's office and came back with the word, according to Norris, that "the President was interested in Mr. Culbertson's future and wanted him to have an opportunity to round out his official career."

As Culbertson departed, Slump told him that he thought they would find something that would be satisfactory to him. Later Culbertson was appointed Minister to Rumania, where he now is.

Norris told at length of the controversy in the commission over the right of Glasse, whose family had some \$200,000 of sugar stock, to participate in the sugar case. On this the commission voted three to three, Glasse insisting that he had a right to vote on the question of his own qualifications.

One of the commission wrote to the President and asked him, under his power to make rules governing the commission, to decide the Glasse case. The President did not make a rule, but summoned the commission to the White House. All went to see the President. The President declined to settle the dispute.

President's Oral Message.

Subsequently Chairman Marvin told the commission that he had an oral message from the President. This was to the effect, Norris said, that the President wished Commissioner Glasse to be informed that he "expected him to do his duty as he saw it and that he would stand back of him."

"Commissioner Glasse," commented Norris cynically, "proceeded to do his duty in the way he saw it. The President refused to make any rule, and there never would have been a break in the deadlock had it not been for the action of Congress."

The question was put up to President Coolidge. He had authority to end the controversy by a stroke of his pen providing for a rule, a rule that prevails in every civilized court on earth that the man who has a direct interest in litigation has no right to sit in judgment when that interest is at stake.

"He declined. Instead, he sent this message that 'he expected Glasse to do his duty as Glasse saw it. He knew how Glasse saw it.'"

When Norris mentioned Chairman Marvin of the Tariff Commission, Senator Reed of Missouri asked if he was the man who represented the woolen manufacturers when the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration. Norris replied that he was, and Reed then gave a colorful account of Marvin's activity as a high tariff lobbyist.

White Opposed Marvin.

Norris read into the record a telegram sent by William Allen White to the President, in Jan. 1924, asking him not to appoint Marvin to the chairmanship of the commission. White said in this message that the naming of Marvin, after his stand in the Glasse affair, would "create a national scandal that would seriously hurt the Republican campaign."

Glasse had been voting all along against the effort of three of the commissioners to exclude him from the case.

That the deadlock in the commission over sugar, which the President declined to resolve, would have continued indefinitely, three on one side and three on the other, if Congress by special act had not barred Glasse from sugar case.

Reviewing the history of the sugar case before the commission, Norris recalled that it was a live issue in the presidential campaign of 1924.

"It was very much desired by many people high in authority," he said, "including the President of the United States, to prevent an early report of the tariff commission. It must be remembered that President Coolidge was a candidate for President in that election, and that so long as the Tariff Commission remained evenly divided, the work of the commission was blocked."

Duty Beside the Point.

Norris said it was entirely beside the point whether there should be a higher or a lower duty on sugar.

"The point I wish to make and to bring before the Senate and the country," he continued, "is that there was demand being made to utilize the tariff commission in partisan political purposes. My contention is that under both the letter and the spirit of the law the commission is a quasi judicial body."

Norris then told how the commission was divided, with Commissioners Coolidge, Costigan and Lewis in favor of getting a report on sugar to the President at the earliest possible moment and Commissioners Marvin (who has just been renamed by the President as chairman of the commission) Burgess and Glasse working for delay in the commission. The three in favor of an early report wanted a lower duty on sugar; the others opposed a reduction.

HAD BEARING ON POLITICS

"It was known," said Norris, "that if a report were made during the campaign it might seriously affect the politics of the situation. If one of the three commissioners favoring an early report, for instance Coolidge, could be gotten off the commission, then the commissioners opposed to an early report would have a majority."

On Jan. 15, 1924, at the beginning of a special meeting of the Tariff Commission, Coolidge told his fellow commissioners that he had just been offered an appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. This, as Norris pointed out, would have brought him more pay and would have left the Tariff Commission free to adopt the course that President Coolidge wished to see adopted.

Coolidge declined the appointment and remained on the tariff commission. From that time until July

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Company, 215 Fifth Boulevard and Olive Street.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Provident Association Methods.

YOUR editorial on "First Aid Charity" in regard to the emergency relief policy of the Provident Association gives just that help to accomplish the purpose of the association which only the press can give. By restating, as you have done, the established policy under which our visitors have standing instructions by all means as adequately as possible to meet at once the apparent emergency need, you have put us in the position which will encourage the people of our city to use this agency, which after all is theirs.

Improvement in all of our methods all the time is our aim so that our study of people, who come to us for help, may procure the kind of assistance that will give them not only relief, but independence. Our purpose is not merely to prevent imposition and so protect the community, but wherever possible to build for the continued independence of the family, and always for the protection of the children involved. And in dealing with approximately 2400 families each month, you will find usually that complaints of humiliation come from those whose attitude and behavior makes drastic measures necessary for the protection of the community and children. It is gratifying that the number of those with whom such measures are unnecessary by far exceeds the very small number in which drastic measures are needed, even though the latter are the ones most heard about.

E. G. STEGER,
General Manager, St. Louis Provident Association.

Future of Central High.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

"By the mighty Mississippi, Sweeping to the sea, Stands the glorious Alma Mater, Stands perpetually."

Surely, in another school, the old true Central spirit cannot exist. "Rana Piplens" portrays the Central student body's opinion. One glance at "The News," our publication, shows our viewpoint.

Should Yeatman and Central students come together there will be conflict; there will be confusion; and there will be enmity. In order to avoid this, why can't Central students go as a unit to Beaumont just for this ensuing term? Let us have the school to ourselves; let us have our own and same faculty, organization and principal. By September Central could be ready for occupancy as a unit, could we return. Then let Yeatman go to Beaumont, and let it consist of Yeatman students only.

Yeatman! Is it not worth a wait of several months to have Beaumont to yourselves? CENTRAL SPIRIT."

Political Road Making.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

INASMUCH as the Post-Dispatch has taken a leading part in trying to develop St. Louis into the city that it should be in all civic matters, you are interested in the present squabble for public funds that is apparently behind the move in St. Louis County to delay the Highway Commission's program of constructing a connecting highway from the St. Charles Rock road on the north to the Lemay Ferry or Telegraph road on the south.

There are plenty of cross roads in St. Louis County that can be utilized for this purpose without the building of a new road through the cheap properties of a lot of St. Louis County Republicans and their cohorts who hold office in the county now, and who all expect to be benefitted by the shake-down of the taxpayers of St. Louis County and the State, for several hundred thousand dollars for a proposed new road through private property, which will be a couple of miles longer than the proposed road by the State highway engineer.

A. B. J.

Street Paving.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

IT seems as if the advent of motor vehicles has made a new type of street absolutely necessary. Horse-drawn vehicles did not push against the pavement in order to keep in motion, at least it was not a continuous force of several tons urged against the pavement so as to gain a momentum undreamed of a few decades ago.

In traveling through our country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic one is struck by the fact that concrete pavement is the only one that does not buckle or wrinkle, and I therefore suggest the following:

In a street that has a roadway, exclusive of sidewalks, of 30 feet, let five feet on each side next to curbing be paved with some easily removable material like bricks, for instance, then in the middle of the street, directly over the sewer, let a strip of three feet be also paved with some easily removed material. The remainder of the street being two strips 3½ feet wide on each side of the middle three-foot strip should be paved with concrete as heavy as possible.

Then we would have a perfect roadway for all vehicles and also allow for the continual digging up of our streets on the sides without damaging the track for vehicles.

S. F. S.

THE RIVER'S FUTURE AND PAST.

River transportation was given fresh impetus the past week when officers of the Upper Mississippi Barge Line Corporation signed a contract for the operation by the Government of a privately built fleet on the upper river between St. Louis and Minneapolis. The Government's signature which will be affixed by Secretary of War Davis is a formality that will be complied with as soon as the instrument reaches Washington.

A record-breaking year for the Mississippi is ahead. The southbound freight that annually passes through the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul amounts to 630,000, while the northbound freight into those cities, according to an itemized survey, is 558,000 tons. Just how much of this tonnage can be river-borne cannot be stated. The city engineer of Minneapolis has estimated that that city can offer approximately 150,000 tons for shipment south. We have seen no estimate as to northbound tonnage, but with the whole river in action both ways new totals in volume are assured.

This is good news for St. Louis, good news for every river city from New Orleans to Minneapolis, good news for the Mississippi Valley, and good news for the entire country. Jubilation at the prospect subsides, however, when we reflect on what the rivers might be doing if the Government had carried out an intelligent policy of river development. Some remarks by Representative Milligan of Missouri are in point.

Sixteen years ago Congress appropriated \$21,000,000 for an 8-foot channel from Cairo to St. Louis. Slightly more than \$3,000,000 has been expended and the eight-foot channel is still in the future. An upper river project was also adopted for a six-foot channel from St. Louis to Minneapolis at a cost of \$27,000,000. In round numbers, \$14,500,000 has been spent on this project, leaving an unfinished job. Two years later, in 1912, Congress approved the \$20,000,000 Missouri River project from Kansas City to St. Louis to be completed in 10 years. The expenditure thus far of \$8,000,000 has completed but one-third of the work.

Mr. Milligan says that the Missouri River project, had it been completed, would last year have saved the Missouri wheat farmers \$1,324,620 in transportation bills on that grain alone and the Kansas wheat farmers \$4,448,600. Had the Missouri and Mississippi rivers both been functioning at the maximum as thus projected the savings to the farmers alone, to say nothing of other shippers, would have run into big figures.

"Many bills have been introduced in this Congress," said Mr. Milligan in conclusion, "with the idea of giving relief to the farmers of the nation who have been facing bankruptcy for six years. Congress can give some relief by reducing at least 20 per cent the high freight rates they are now paying by completing our national waterways system."

The Post-Dispatch has frequently said the same thing. We gladly join Mr. Milligan, therefore, in urging upon Congress this practical and just method of substantially and permanently helping the farmer and the consumer, too.

A LIGHT IN THE JUNGLES.

This happened in the wilds of interior Ohio, where the Anti-Saloon League and the Hon. Roy Asa Haines got their start. Ralph H. Dewitt, formerly one of Uncle Sam's hired snipers, was fined \$100 and sentenced to jail for 30 days by a Columbus judge. In the performance of his sacred duty as a dry agent, Dewitt some time ago entered and ransacked the home of Frank Keraghan without a warrant, and arrested Keraghan for resisting an officer. Keraghan was given a pointer as to how to conduct himself in the future when his home is violated. The judge said he probably would shoot. Can it be possible that civilization is penetrating the Ohio jungles?

NORRIS' INCONSISTENCY.

After fighting for several years to prevent Muscle Shoals from being exploited by and for private owners, Senator Norris just the other day announced that he had washed his hands of the whole affair. He had become convinced that the people, in whose interest he had staged his battle, were unconcerned. He felt that they were bored with his efforts to save for them a project which cost many millions of their money.

Hardly have the echoes of that statement ceased to reverberate when, his nostrils dilating with the smell of battle like an old war horse, Norris plunges once again into the Muscle Shoals fight. He has sensed another effort to capture Muscle Shoals for private exploitation. There is gossip around the capital of a new attempt to grab the project. The backers are supporting a House resolution through which they hope to negotiate the deal.

Norris is dreadfully inconsistent. Without apology, he denounces this latest deal as he has previous ones. In fresh disregard of the popular lack of support which he has long struggled against, he renews his plea that the great potentialities of Muscle Shoals for the development of the South should be guarded against rapacious capitalists interested only in their own purses.

Yes, Norris is inconsistent. And by none is his conduct more gravely resented than by the Muscle Shoals coveters, and by the myopic crew which holds options on Muscle Shoals real estate. We hope Norris continues to cultivate the vice of inconsistency.

THE WILLOWY WAIST.

London tailors announce that waist lines for men are coming in, new styles in masculine apparel are out to give a sleek appearance. This is making business for the corset factories, so much neglected by femininity of late, and the bay window is a back number in sartorial as well as architectural designs. Dame Fashion is a fickle jade, and next autumn is so sure to see the change that the conservative business man may be no more than mildly interested in the latest fables of men's apparel. Youth will continue to feel superior, as usual, and there is no doubt the new designs will be becoming to H. R. H. Since the Oxford bags are to become obsolete, middle age may feel that any change is an improvement, and let it go at that.

It is so easy to let it go at that. Youth is usually built that way, and may take the willowy waist as a matter of course, but the men of middle years might do well to look for waist lines elsewhere than in the hand-me-downs. It isn't hardly fair to be fat at 40, if the spread means sloth and lack of exercise.

The Valentino figure is not for most of us. The average man is distant kindred of Apollo, but there is a measure of health in exercise and erect car-

riage that is worth something more than the cost of clubs and golf balls at advanced prices. Since so many work in swivel chairs, the great need of city men is play as different as possible from the regular toll.

If style can popularize the waist line it may send men seeking it in a manner to do considerable good to others than the tailors.

MAKING A MODERN PALESTINE.

The Palestine movement is well under way, and during the coming three weeks all St. Louis Jews will be invited to join in the nation-wide drive for \$5,000,000 to aid in the work of the new Jewish settlement in the Holy Land. The St. Louis quota is set at \$75,000.

While Syria, to the north, under French mandate, is suffering the horrors of internecine strife, Palestine, under a British mandate, with the British Government pledged to provide there a national home for the Jews, is enjoying peace and a growing prosperity, largely due to Jewish effort there and all over the world. The United Palestine Appeal, representing the Jewish National Fund, the Hadassah Medical Organization and the Hebrew University, with offices in the Chemical Building, St. Louis, is the agency for this campaign for funds. It calls attention to the fact that Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will deliver an address to the Jews of St. Louis on Feb. 16 in connection with the drive.

Palestine, which is about the size of the State of Vermont, with twice as many inhabitants, is still largely Mohammedan, the population consisting mainly of 589,564 followers of Mohammed, nearly 84,000 Jews, 73,000 Christians, and a few hundred of other names. But it may be said that the Jews, in co-operation with the local government, are remaking the "Promised Land," its modernization going on rapidly. A recent eye witness reports:

In Jerusalem extensive Jewish improvements are under way, the chief of which is the projected university, planned on an elaborate scale, and intended to include in its faculty and student body Jews from all parts of the world. The business and residence sections of the city are expanding and prospering under the stimulus of Jewish as well as Gentile promotion. Jewish farming colonies now number more than a score in various portions of Palestine, and several of them have reached an excellent standard of efficiency and success. Roads are cared for as never before, and motorbus transportation is available in many parts of the country, partly by Jewish efforts. Extensive irrigation projects are under contemplation, which, if carried out, will utilize the waters of Lake Tiberias and the Jordan for the enrichment of large sections of the land now meagerly useful for agriculture.

With the news that a \$500,000 Jewish temple is planned for Jerusalem, everything seems to point to a new era of wonderful promise for this long neglected motherland of great religions.

ONCE MORE.

With mulish obstinacy, Kentucky postpones the efforts of reformers in that State to usher in the millennium. Both houses of the Legislature have just put quietus on bills to repeal the pari-mutuel law, which permits and regulates betting at the race tracks. Once more when May comes 'round this year, there will be a flash of the old Kentucky of the pre-gloom era as, with high festivities, the Derby is run. Glory be!

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE."

Alexander Nikulin, a spy of the czarist regime, has been sentenced to death in Moscow. Dispatches relate that he had betrayed and sent to death more than 200 revolutionists, anarchists and other radicals in the years of his service under the last Emperor Nicholas. There is something of vengeance in the decree that sends him to the firing squad, but there is something of terrorism, too; a survival of the days of regal despotism.

A dictatorship of the proletariat may be no less autocratic than monarchy. That may be why there are other survivors of the cruel customs of other years. News filters out of Russia that Siberia deals as harshly with political prisoners as when nihilists were herded thither by the Czar's cossacks. In other ways it is indicated that the soviet regime, no less than the rule of the Romanoffs, is a Government of the iron hand.

But there may be more to this than the arrogance of those in power. A government may change over night, but the habits and traditions of a people are not so suddenly mutable. "Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers." The Slavic race was bred in bitterness too long to turn quickly to kindness and mercy, once authority was won. They knew so long the iron rule and stealthy terrorism of the old autocracy, it is not strange that they know no other way.

It is all an unpleasant picture to Americans, but something must depend on perspective. Moscow might reasonably find our crime news shocking nor see as much excuse for the prevalence of homicide here as we have found in the Russian picture. With all its faults, ours seems the better civilization, but surely its imperfections are enough to temper a natural national conceit.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

(From the Louisville Courier Journal.)



DAWES: I TOLD YOU SO!

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By CLARK McADAMS

Copyright, 1926.

This French-Canadian achievement originated somewhere in the Dominion, but the words do not show where:

FROG.

What a queer bird the frog are! When he sit he stand, almost. When he walk he fly, almost. When he sing he cry, almost. He ain't got no sense—hardly. He ain't got no tail—hardly, either. He sit on what he ain't got—almost.

It is with big headlines that the newspaper shouts that it has news. Sometimes the news doesn't justify the shouting, and the expectations of the public are not so enlivened by the hullabaloo as they formerly were. Thus the discreet newspapers save their wind until they have something to holler about. The public soon learns that when the latter do yell they have something to yell about. The same thing is true of newsboys. Formerly all newsboys yelled their heads off—the big fellow at the stand and the little fellows scattered about in the streets. In time the big fellow learned that the public very well understood that they were not all yelling because they had news, but because they wanted to sell papers. Then the big fellow shut up. He lets the little fellows keep on yelling—they are really hard to suppress—but his own great voice, like a blast from a tuba, only booms on the night when he has news. A good many of these men sell their papers for most part without a sound. You can see them doing it in every big city, including our own. They have observed that the vending machines sell matches, etc., without resorting to shouts and the hoarse throatiness which formerly characterized newsboys, and this has quieted them. Thus do the following letters, perhaps, locate it: Sir: A holdup near Union Station: 2 pork chops 2 fried eggs 1 spoonful half-fried potatoes 3 slices of very stale bread cup of coffee 80 cents please investigate and warn public as for myself will never spend 5 cts near station unless it is to buy a r ticket. SALESMAN.

Is there something worse than this, or what have you?

It is not often that a public man is so useful that we would care to see him depicted. Usually one just like him is too many. The exception is the Governor of Maryland. The Democrats of Maryland would like to have him in the United States Senate, but they cannot spare him from the governorship. Meanwhile, Gov. Ritchie himself thinks of the White House, where one does very well always and there is at times even no one home.

A lunchroom proprietor over at Murphyboro went before the grand jury of his county as a witness and remained as a member of the jury through the balance of that term of court. He says he was never challenged, and supposed he had been subpoenaed to serve as a juror. Maybe one reason why law is not so effective as it formerly was is that we are no longer sure who is who in the courtroom.

Ladies who went in bathing used to dress like Mother Hubbard. Now they dress like Mother Hubbard's cupboard. —Tampa Tribune.

ON THE ARK.

"What a bore," sighed the cow. "Sometimes I think he's getting snooty." "And you know," said the elephant, "that they only had a comb and brush between them, while we brought our trunks." "Who?" asked the owl. "The rooster and the fox. And as for the poor rooster, whenever his wife cackles these days he never knows whether she's laying or lying." "The younger generation hasn't any manners. Look at Billy's and Nanny's kids. They're always butting in." "The sharp clause of my father's will made it hard scratching for me for some time," said the Tom Cat, who was putting on the dog. "What time did you get in last night?" asked Mrs. Snake. "I made the hole in one." "It was a swell dump!" reminisced the rat. "Then someone yelled cheese it. We found out later that the ladybugs were playing tag." "The oyster'll never shell out; he's as tight as the clam." "Gimme a light," said the glowworm. "I'll give you a ring," cooed the ring-dove. "No, dear, you mustn't pass the buck that way," warned the doe. "I can't bear his kisses, he's so grizzly!" "Don't try to get anything out of the bow or the scorpion. You're sure to get stung." "Just a little drink!" said the sponge. "Birth control will give me better hours," said the stork. "One has to bear with the young as well as bear them, I suppose." "The wolf is at the door!" cried Mrs. Noah. "Laugh it off!" replied the hyena. "For ink stands, why is a crow black?" "Because he has such dark designs." "Why is a crow, anyway?" "Cause."

LORD HOWE DUMB.

What would you say is the arch evil of the community in which we live? Doesn't the following letter, perhaps, locate it? Sir: A holdup near Union Station: 2 pork chops 2 fried eggs 1 spoonful half-fried potatoes 3 slices of very stale bread cup of coffee 80 cents please investigate and warn public as for myself will never spend 5 cts near station unless it is to buy a r ticket. SALESMAN.

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The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to register without bias the latest comment by leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

CITIES OF THE FUTURE.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. THE American Institute of Steel Construction projects the city of 3000 A. D. as having buildings 100 stories high, with landing stages for aircraft and traffic on two or three levels. The prospect is plausible and reasonable, not remotely fantastic. It has little in common with the prophetic fantasies of mere literature, for it is a consensus of men whose everyday experience is with structural material and practical utilization of building problems. The experience of pedestrians and motorists on every large city will support the view that one street level—except where there are boulevards exceptionally wide—is increasingly inadequate to modern metropolitan purposes. There is a harassing and impatient problem not merely in rapid transit for vehicles but in what used to be the simple process of walking across a street from curb to curb.

MUSIC AND FUGLEISM.

From the Baltimore Sun. JOOP LEIT, a young Dutch pugilist, is an honor to his country and his profession. His sudden burst of operatic song after triumphing over a British heavyweight London proves him an artist of wide versatility. The best that the vaudeville world can tempt is a season on the American tour, and Joop is also shrewd. Another prize fight is severely critical of the new stuff, but the one which he accepted the Singing before the bout. He did not voice his opinion before the ropes and then, looking sternly at the crowd, he let them have it.

IN THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

From the Hutchinson (Kan.) News. UP TO a few years ago any man who stirred a weekly bath went to the bath shop downtown on Saturday night. The average family merely brought the water into the kitchen, and filling it with water heated in a kettle, arranged a paraffin lamp, and the members of the family for the bath. The older people, who wear the truth, will admit that when they were young their bath was done in the creek, or at the pump in the washbasin, and that a more frequent bath than once a week was considered an American.

SCIENCE AND THE EQUATOR.

From the Philadelphia Record. ROBERT L. S. was a forerunner of the future. He was a geologist, and his work shows the North American continent sinking and the South American continent rising (both very gradually, of course). What is more interesting, this would seem to confirm that bright child in the little red schoolhouse many years ago described the equator as "a menagerie running round the earth."

The Most Gorge Of All Recent Volumes

POSITIVELY the most gorge of all recent books is "Knave of Hearts," by Sanders, from the Scribner. To say that this fine large volume is illustrated in colors by field Parrish, is to say very little of its charm. It is a work far less than even the Parrish facts should derive from the statement of fact. These par Maxfield Parrish pictures, in them in full page as large as life, convey the idea of a suitcase, convey the idea of highborn lyric verse, impart the ecstasy of resonant sonata, satisfy the soul with something the ecstasy got from sculpture and panel. If beauty essence of poetry, then these turns.

The Louise Sanders text, large type, is a brief play of fancy, delightfully humorous, more than upholding the name of the author of "Mardi Gras." It can be read through a few minutes—provided, of course, to ignore the Parrish pictures during perusal. It is a book to be read and reread. Miss Sanders, like her illustrator, possesses the creative poetic imagination high degree.

In typography, in binding, in the terms of format, this book is a triumph. The house Scribner deserves the praise everybody who loves physical books in bookmaking.

Miss Phillpotts First Novel Is Promising

By Carlos F. Hard.

FOR the first one-half of the first half of "The Mirror of Public Opinion" (Little, Brown Co.), the reader is led to that the story of "The Mirror" is to be repeated, or rather, to be told by a young male ecclesiastical instead of a nun, as the erring in time penitent one. But O'Brien's erring is only of the and, at most, of the lips; and let the dancer who loves his his conscienceless siren. She is that she could not hope to keep Philip happy, apart his religious vocation. So the superior, who in time finds out and disciplines him, de that things are "not so bad had imagined."

The interest of the story abides other lodgers in the Bloom house. Tibby, confessor, recognized wizard in sugar, years to work in plaster marble. He attains celebrity a mental eclipse, when a serious ideas move him to face a figure which is exhibited as "Madman's Masterpiece." Also is the old romance of a pessimist, Mr. Cole, an untidy, erty-stricken bachelor of 50, his landlady's hoyden niece, N. In this retrained and judicious written story, no situation comes so bad as it might be no one inherits a fortune or is covered to be of noble blood, in real lodging houses and real estate situations gradually ease to the point of being tolerable with no person of evil intent in evidence. Miss Phillpotts has made sense, a human and likable. The novel is the daughter of Eden Phillpotts.

Kit Morley's Ear Writing "Sins" Find Him Out

By Richard G. Baumbach.

"D" IS CLAIMED, but regret identified by Christy Morley, 19. So runs a simple inscription in the front of a book, "Hostages to Fortune," by the Haverford, Pa. It is a collection of poems, essays and stories of the undergraduate of this gifted, versatile and fine writing man. The magazine which first gave them light is the due of an able student now has gathered them in a book because of the author's fame. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

Followers of Morley who study him, and all his followers use that volume. They will understand why he should want to disclaim it: The wit and individuality which distinguish him had not been developed, even though his unique vocabulary had had a start and his reasoning already been wide. These early poems, many on the limerick his clear name. In the stories, however, humor is collegiate. The them in the book, on the letter Robert Louis Stevenson, and Robert L. S. was a forerunner of the future. Immature though are the things in this collection, they are well beyond the ordinary. "Hostages to Fortune" is a far cry from "The Left," but Morley will be proud of the span.

Morley was born near the coast of Haverford College, a Quaker institution near Philadelphia in 1890, and from there he went to Oxford.

RELIGION TOTTERING, SAYS LUTHER BURBANK

Thinks Idea of Resurrection
Incompatible With Science—
Jesus, the Infidel of His
Time.

SPECIAL to the Post-Dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Luther Burbank, plant wizard, speaking for the first time in an authorized interview concerning his views on God and immortality, made it clear that he does not believe in a personal resurrection and that, in his opinion, science is incompatible with the popular conceptions of reincarnation and life after death.

The scientist's views were given yesterday as the result of recent publication of an interview with Henry Ford on immortality.

Burbank is quoted in copyrighted article in the San Francisco Bulletin.

Burbank is an admirer of Jesus as a man, and he recognizes that there is some great power over all. Whether it be a conscious mind or not, he cannot say, but he rejects the theories of another life until they are proved to him. Burbank, himself seven years beyond the Biblical allotment of three score years and ten, is content to wait until the end of earthly existence to learn what, if anything, stands beyond.

Re-incarnation Theory Untenable.
"The universe is not big enough to contain perpetually all the human souls and the other living beings that have been here for their short span," Burbank said. "A theory of personal resurrection or incarnation of the individual is untenable when we but pause to consider the magnitude of the idea."

"On the contrary, I must believe that rather than the survival of all, we must look for survival only in the spirit of the good we have done in passing through. This is as feasible and credible as Henry Ford's own practice of discarding the old models of his automobile. "Once obsolete, an automobile is thrown to the scrap heap. Once here and gone, the human life has likewise served its purpose. If it has been a good life, it has been sufficient. There is no need for another."

"The theory of reincarnation, which originated in India, has been welcomed in other countries. Without doubt it is one of the most satisfying and sensible of all the religions of the past and probably all of the future will sooner or later become petrified forms instead of living helps of mankind. "As a scientist I cannot help feeling that all religions are on a tottering foundation. None is perfect or inspired. As for their prophe-

IMPORTANT NEW FIND IN CONNECTION WITH INSULIN

Dr. John J. Abel, Leg Broken by Auto, Climbs
Four Stories to Complete Development
That May Bring Synthetic Manufacture.

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—A triumph of scientific devotion over physical infirmity was revealed last night in the announcement at Chicago of Dr. John J. Abel, noted pharmacologist and professor at Johns Hopkins Medical School, that he had perfected the development of insulin in a pure crystalline form after years of experimental work. The discovery was made known by Dr. Abel during his Pasteur lecture before the Chicago Institute of Medicine.

Although his right leg was broken in two places by an automobile in Baltimore two weeks ago, Dr. Abel, with his leg in a plaster cast, was back at work in his laboratory within two days. Despite his 69 years and the fact that his room was on the fourth floor of a building that has no elevator, Dr. Abel persisted to the completion of his task.

By reason of his discovery, insulin, used extensively as a neuro-tranquil agent in the treatment of

diabetes, can now be broken up into its component chemicals by organic analysis, scientists believe, permitting manufacture of a synthetic product. Insulin as used today is a crude solution derived from the pancreas of pigs.

Dr. Abel, who was recently awarded the \$2500 prize of the Research Corporation of New York for "having done more to promote human enjoyment of life than any other living scientist," has devoted years of research to the discovery of new and more effective drugs. Previous to his latest development, his researches led to the first production of pure adrenalin, a powerful drug now used as a stimulant injected directly into the heart to revive persons seemingly dead.

A pituitary tartrate so powerful that it is active in a solution of one part to 15,000,000 parts of an agent is listed among his chemical achievements. He also produced from the glands of a venomous South American toad a chemically pure substance similar in effect to digitalis, one of the most useful of heart drugs.

ets, there are as many today as ever before, only now science refuses to let them overstep the bounds of common sense. Incomprehensible Power.
"The idea that a good God would send people to a burning hell is utterly damnable to me. I don't want to have anything to do with such a God. But while I do not conceive of such a God I do recognize the existence of a great universal power—a power which we can't even begin to comprehend and might as well not attempt to. It may be a conscious mind, or it may not. I don't know. As a scientist I should like to know, but as a man I am not so vitally concerned."

"As for Christ—well, He has been most outrageously belied. His followers, like those of every scientific and literary man who owns no real thoughts of their own, have so garbled His words and conduct that many of them no longer apply to present life. "Christ was a wonderful psychologist. He was an infidel of His day because He rebelled against the prevailing religion and government. I am a lover of Christ as a man and of His work and all things that help humanity, but nevertheless just as He was an infidel then, I am an infidel today. I do not believe what has been served to me to believe. I am a doubter, a questioner, a skeptic. When it can be proved to me that there is immortality, that there is resurrection beyond the gates of death, then will I believe. Until then, no."

BOARD LEGALIZES PARKING MEASURE

One-Hour District Extended
North to Carr Street—Other
Boulevards Proposed.

An amendment to the traffic ordinance, passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, extends the one-hour parking district as far north as Carr street, and legalizes the present Traffic Council rules against parking in the downtown congested district during the morning and evening rush hours.

The one-hour parking law now in effect in the district between Carr, Market, Fourth and Twelfth streets. Before the amendment, the northern boundary was Franklin avenue. No parking is permitted in this district between 7 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 6 p. m.

The one exception is that in the district surrounding Union Market, from Broadway to Seventh street and from Lucas avenue to Carr street, parking is not prohibited from 4:30 to 6 p. m. This exception was granted at the request of merchants in the market who said no parking regulations in the evening would prevent customers from motoring to the market to pick up perishable provisions on their way home.

A bill introduced by Alderman Schwartz at the request of the Traffic Council would designate Washington avenue, Chestnut street, Pine street and Chestnut street, from Twelfth boulevard to Jefferson avenue, as boulevards, making it illegal for vehicles to stop on north and south streets to cross these boulevards without coming to a stop.

Director of Streets and Sewers Brooks announced today that he had prepared an ordinance, for introduction next Friday, legalizing the traffic regulations, now in force, prohibiting parking between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Main, Commercial and Second streets, from Washington avenue to Spruce street; also legalizing the regulation of no-parking on the north side of Washington, Olivet, Olive, Pine, Chestnut and Market streets, between Third street and the Levee. Parking on the south side of these streets may be permitted as at present.

Alderman Udell introduced a bill prohibiting a truck carrying a load weighing more than 28,000 pounds to travel on the city's streets without a permit from the Director of Streets and Sewers, who is empowered to designate the streets upon which the truck can proceed to its destination.

Another provision of the bill prohibits any truck from being loaded more than 25 per cent in excess of the manufacturer's rating of its capacity and provides that the owner of a truck must apply to the Department of Streets and Sewers for a certificate showing the capacity of the truck which must be displayed in the vehicle.

The "Pullers' Bill.
Another bill of Udell's provides that any one excavating in the city streets must put up a \$500 cash deposit to guarantee the city against loss and must apply to the street department for a permit to use the city streets showing the maximum load to be hauled. A fine from \$5 to \$500 is provided for violating the ordinance.

The "pullers' bill prohibiting the soliciting of business on the public streets within 50 feet of a business establishment of another which was reported out favorably by the Legislative Committee of the board yesterday was recommitment to the committee for further consideration on motion of Alderman Schwartz, who stated the Associated Retailers did not approve the measure and preferred the ordinance which is now a part of the code, though it has been held to be unconstitutional.

TAKES BUTCHER KNIFE OUT OF
YOUTHFUL WOODEN'S POCKET

Woman Then Kicks Visitor and Escapes—Police Find Him Bleeding.

How she saved herself, after being threatened by an infuriated youth, by slipping a butcher knife from his pocket and kicking him across the room in ju-jitsu fashion, was described today by Mrs. Minna Bryant, 34 years old, residing at the Sheridan Apartments 4471 Olive street.

Everett Berger, 23, living at the Madison Hotel, 18, who had forced his unwelcome attentions on her, went to her apartment early yesterday morning, threw her to a divan, one hand about her neck, she said. Seeing the knife he pulled it from his pocket, and, placing both feet against his chest, propelled him across the room, escaping.

Police found Berger in the apartment bleeding from the left wrist, having slashed himself with a razor blade. At City Hospital it was said he would recover. He denied that he threatened her, but said he was jealous. Mrs. Bryant is the widow of a druggist.

Professional Bondsman Jailed.
When his bondsman, Jack Keegan, withdrew from his bond, Mike Cutter, professional bondsman and grocer at 2000 Division street, spent Thursday night in the City Jail. Cutter is under indictment for forgery in connection with a charge of attempting to substitute a "ringer" to escape a \$1000 bond signed by his brother. Circuit Judge Landwehr, who accepted Keegan's bond, had left the court, and it was impossible to arrange for another bondsman until yesterday morning.

GREEK DEBT DELEGATE GOES HOME FOR PARLEY

Negotiations at Washington Halted
Pending Conference With
By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Negotiations with the Greek Debt Commission came to a sudden halt yesterday and Secretary Mellon announced that one member of the foreign delegation would return to Athens immediately for consultation with his Government concerning funding of the \$15,000,000 obligation.

The delay was described by Mellon as a postponement. The Greek delegates previously had informed the American commission that they lacked authority to negotiate a funding agreement unless \$35,000,000 more—the unextended balance of a credit established during the war—were first turned over to their Government. The American commission found no authority for doing this, insisting that the negotiations be confined to the \$15,000,000 of the credit actually extended.

DRIVER HURT WHEN AUTO IS STRUCK BY STREET CAR

Woman Is Injured in Collision of
Machines; Man Run Down
When Crossing Street.

Thomas Brennan, 24 years old, of 3846 Page boulevard, suffered a fractured left leg and a fracture of the jaw at 5 p. m. yesterday, when an automobile he was driving was struck by a Wellston street car in front of 4645 Easton avenue.

Mrs. Jessie Schoep, 45 years old, living at 4319 Washington boulevard, suffered a concussion of the brain at 8 p. m. when an automobile in which she was riding with Frank Long, 4058 Delmar boulevard, collided with another machine in front of 2720 Washington boulevard.

John Edens, 73, of 5259 Waterman avenue, suffered injuries to the hip and back when struck by a Ford roadster at Union boulevard and Waterman avenue Thursday night.

Hotel Clerk Dies on Duty.

Charles J. Knoll, 55 years old, a clerk at the Maryland Hotel, died of a heart attack while on duty yesterday morning. He lived at 121 South Sixteenth street. He is survived by one son, Patrolman Charles J. Knoll Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Jennie Timpe of St. Louis and Miss Ruth Knoll of Los Angeles, Cal. The funeral will be held from a funeral chapel at 3624 Gravois avenue tomorrow at 3 p. m., with interment in St. Peter's cemetery.

TRANSATLANTIC FLYERS TO RESUME JOURNEY TOMORROW

Spanish Seaplane, at Canary Islands, Will Try 1056-Mile Hop to Cape Verde Group.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The second jump of the Spanish transatlantic seaplane has been postponed until tomorrow. A radio dispatch announcing this has been received here from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, where the plane arrived yesterday after a flight of 817 miles from Palos, Spain. The second leg in the flight to Buenos Aires is from Las Palmas to the Cape Verde Islands, 1056 miles.

Collector Robbed of \$175.
John Willmore, 2355 South Compton avenue, a collector for a real estate concern, was about to get into his automobile in front of 2308 Stoddard street at 4 p. m. yesterday when two Negroes drew revolvers and held him up, he reported, taking \$175 collections, a check for \$50 and his watch.

Neuralgia Gone

Neuritis, neuralgia and rheumatism yield almost instantly to remarkable formula, A-VOL. Does not depress the heart or upset the stomach. Prescribed by thousands of physicians for all aches and pains. At your druggists in handy 25c packages.

A-VOL

Stops Pain!

CITY CLUB BONDHOLDERS NOTICE

This Club Is Being Refinanced.
Bonds Will Be Converted
Into Stock at Par.
For Further Details
Call or Write,
THE CITY CLUB

COSTUMES

and Wigs
ROBERT SCHMIDT
204 and 206 North 4th St.
The Largest House in St. Louis

Physician Proves That Pure Deep Sea Water Contains Exact Mineral Elements Your Blood Is Craving for

Says: Revitalize the Impoverished Blood
and Many Ailments Will Speedily Vanish

Perhaps your blood is starving for just the mineral elements normal blood must have to keep the body healthy and free from many diseases and much suffering, misery and distress.

Physicians and scientists will tell you that pure deep sea water has in it every mineral that is found in pure, healthy blood from a living being.

Indeed, for many years they have known this to be true; but just how to concentrate this deep sea water and remove the surplus of common salt so that millions of people who live inland could benefit by it has been a big problem.

But now, all this is changed, and people who live far from the ocean and whose blood is in crying need of these vital mineral elements can thank Dr. Hugh M. Fraser of New York, who has spent many years of his busy life in the study of deep sea water and its relation to health, for solving this important problem.

And a most important problem it has proved to be for already thousands of sick, ailing and worn out people right in New York who have taken this concentrated deep sea water which Dr. Fraser rightly calls Ocean-O have been restored to health.

And restored to health by the simple method of supplying the blood and through the blood every tissue in the body with just the right revitalizing elements most needed. Just think of what this discovery means to afflicted and despondent people: millions of whom have suffered for years.

Take skin diseases, for instance: Eczema, acne, psoriasis, boils, pimples, and all stubborn skin eruptions (except those caused by infection) all are caused by bad blood, and it has been proven that Ocean-O, the deep sea water treatment, will relieve them in a great majority of cases in a week and will counter them many times in less than a month.

You'll hear a lot about Ocean-O from now on and you'll hear about its wonderful power to give to the human body the mineral elements it needs to keep every cell in the body in good health; for good, pure blood means good health and so on.

You'll want to know how this sensible blood treatment is produced and extracted and filtered and condensed from pure deep sea water.

Its mighty interest: First a big tank ship goes far out in the ocean where the water

is free from any contamination and from a great depth the tank is filled.

This pure deep sea water is brought to the Ocean-O laboratories on the water-front at Newark, N. J., and stored in immense special tanks. Then it goes through a long and careful process through scientific apparatus that cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars to build.

During this process the common salt is removed and the mineral elements concentrated—the most careful distillation—these concentrated elements are the same as those found in pure, healthy blood.

Ocean-O goes through successive filtrations before being bottled and in each bottle there are eleven times the vitalizing mineral elements that are found in an equal quantity of deep sea water. This is why a teaspoonful of Ocean-O (as directed) in a glass of cold water is all you need to take the scientific elements are the same as those found in pure, healthy blood.

You read above how to get rid of skin diseases by putting into the blood the vital elements needed to make it pure, and the same is true of many other ailments.

Give your blood the vitalizing minerals in Ocean-O and the blood will carry them to every tissue in the body and quickly improve your general health.

For that reason you are urged to take Ocean-O for any of the ailments mentioned below—Always bear in mind that it is a blood treatment and acts effectively through the blood.

Ocean-O is a powerful tonic in nervous diseases, neuralgia and neuritis. It quickly helps nervous, irritable people and is wonderful for inducing restful sleep. It is a safe and sure tonic to take, it is fine for gastritis, improves digestion and builds up the system.

For any of these ailments and as a general tonic to build you up and give you new vigor and energy, try a bottle of Ocean-O.

Do not hesitate to try it, for you may be sure it will help you. You can buy a bottle today from Walgreen Drug Co., or any druggist anywhere with the distinct understanding that you must be satisfied or your money will be returned.

OCEAN-O PRODUCTS COMPANY, 125 Chapel Street, Newark, New Jersey.

RICKAR

Wills Is Still
'Logical' Rival
Of Title Holder

Promoter Has No Right
Dicker for Dempsey-Tunney
Match Board Rules.

TEX HAS HIS

Asserts He Is Not Licensed
Can Do What He Wants
as Private Citizen in
Jersey.

By Hype Igooe.

Of the New York World Sport
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Hype Wills, according to James Farley, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, still is "official" and legitimate challenger for Jack Dempsey's crown not Gene Tunney.

Farley added, after the regular meeting of the commission, that Tex Rickard is in "serious trouble" if he insists on bringing a Dempsey and Tunney bout to New Jersey or any other place, while Dempsey is "in the box" with the New York board.

To be exact, Farley said that Rickard is in "serious trouble" if he insists on bringing a Dempsey and Tunney bout to New Jersey or any other place, while Dempsey is "in the box" with the New York board. He said also that he expected Rickard to be "in the box" with the New York board, but that he was going to promote the bout between Dempsey and Tunney in Jersey City or perhaps in New York some time in August. He said also that he expected Rickard to be "in the box" with the New York board, but that he was going to promote the bout between Dempsey and Tunney in Jersey City or perhaps in New York some time in August.

Farley Is Emphatic.
Farley was rather emphatic about these words and said that if Rickard had been quoted correctly, then he would join with him from the fathers on the subject of his being under official supervision here.

William Muldoon, in talking the commission's endeavors in talking to force Dempsey to action, said that he and his associates were merely trying to bring champions in all classes to the mark.

Muldoon took a shot at Tunney by stating that Gene had refused to box Berlenbach or Kid Norfolk.

May Shut Down Garden.
If the commission takes official action against Rickard it must so cancel the issue at Billy Gibson and Tunney. If Rickard has a defendant in the face of the commission's strict orders on dealing with Dempsey, then too Billy and Gene are on the same treacherous ground in the "serious trouble."

In view of the fact that Rickard might come under the iron heel of the board, it is better than ever money that he shuts down Madison Square Garden to boxing. He has a new love, hockey.

The commission got a nice little pat on the back from the British Board of Control, complimenting the New York board and the American commission in general for splendid work. It was signed by Norman Clark, secretary of the National Sporting Club, London.

Ban Will Be Lifted.
Farley, in talking of Dempsey told newspaper men that just soon as Dempsey came to the commission and displayed some evidence of willingness to meet Harbo Wills, the ban on him would be lifted. He added that the commission strongly favors a bout to decide between the pair no matter in what state is promoted.

Tunney was ordered to box Jack Sharkey in New York State, and no other place, before March 1. Tunney, in a communication to the board, insisted that he wanted to meet Sharkey and was ready to do so, but that Jess McMahon, matchmaker at the Garden, had refused to meet Billy Gibson terms.

The commission, disagreeing with Tex Rickard and his selection of Chick Sugars as the legitimate bantamweight contender, has ordered the Texan to make a match between Bushy Graham and Charley Phil Rosenberg, the champion, for the title.

Last Night's Fights.

NEW YORK.—Jack Zivic, Pittsburgh, won a decision over Tommy Milligan of England, 10 rounds. Willie Harmon, New York, beat Harry Duder, California, 10 rounds. Bushy Graham, Ulen, N. Y., beat Joe Lynch, California, 10 rounds. Cowboy Jack Wills, San Antonio, Tex., scored a technical knockout over Tony Lyons, New York, one round. Eddie Lord, New York, beat Phil Go' tein, Pittsburgh, four rounds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Jimmy Russo, New York, defeated Johnny Earler, Toledo, 10 rounds. BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Sammy Mandell, Rockford, Ill., awarded decision over Babe Picato, seven rounds.

Parson Is Golf Winner.
By the Associated Press.
PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—Donald Parson, Youngstown, O., conquered Halbert Brown of Aberdeen, N. C., 2 and 1, in the first round of the mid-January golf tournament.



California

Sunshine all the way

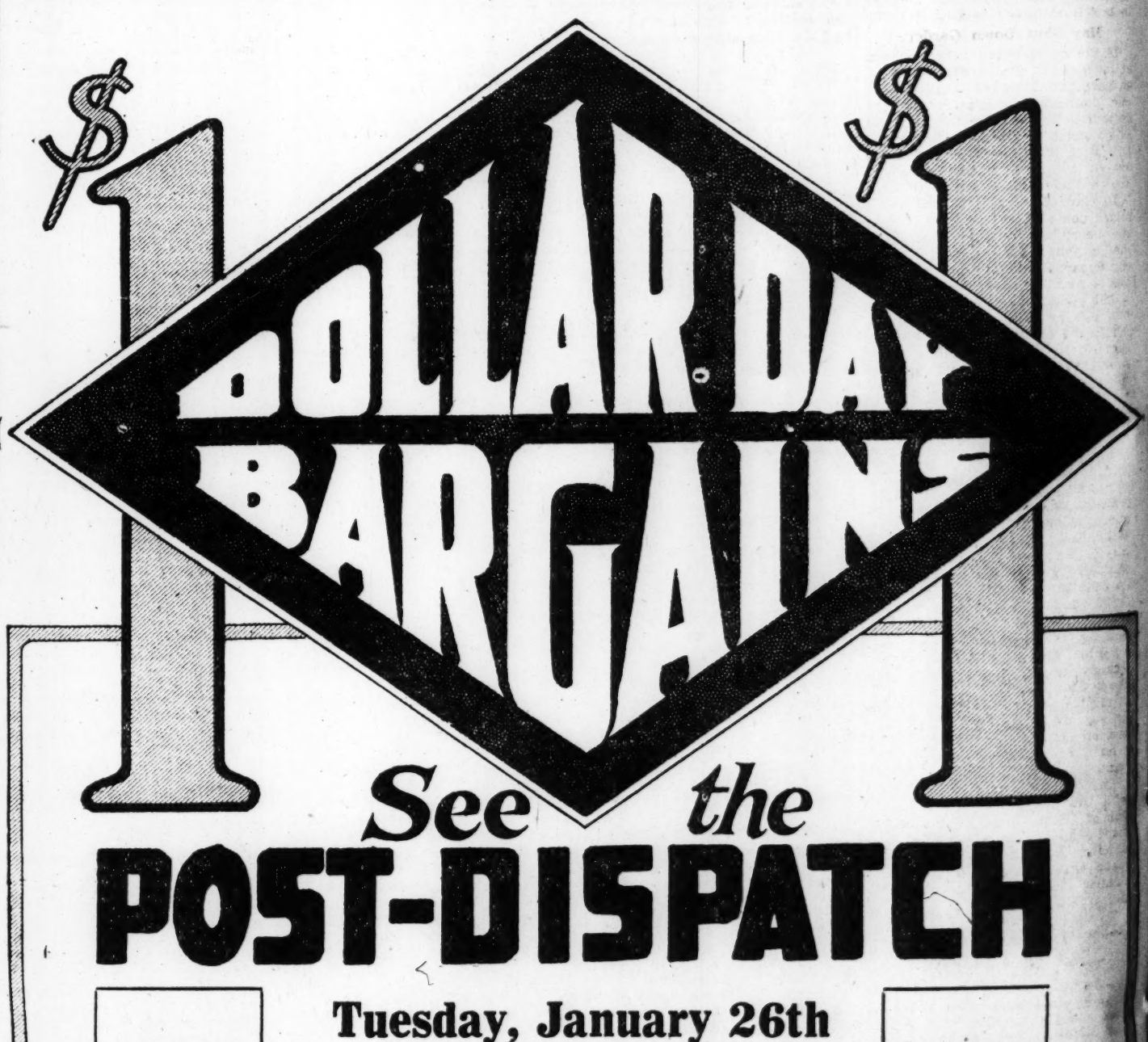
A complete change of scenery and climate on the "open window route" to California. Enjoy the luxurious comforts of the new Sunset Limited. Convenient stop-overs at historically interesting cities of the romantic Southwest.

Through sleeping car service for the Apache Trail, all motor mountain trip between Globe and Phoenix, Arizona, and to San Diego through the famous Carrizo Gorge.

Sunset Route
New Orleans Los Angeles San Diego San Francisco

For further information address L. B. Banks, General Agent
312-314 North Sixth Street, Telephone Garfield 7745-6

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES



Dollar Day

See the
POST-DISPATCH

Tuesday, January 26th

Dollar Day in the Post-Dispatch, through the co-operation of merchants in many lines, has become an institution for saving among thrifty buyers

Combination Dollar Day was originated in St. Louis by the Post-Dispatch—It Sets the Pace!

SARGENT URGES PUBLIC TO OBEY VOLSTEAD LAW

Says Crime Wave Is Due in Part to Violation of Prohibition by Respectable Citizens.

WISDOM OF LAW
NO LONGER AN ISSUE

Declares Votes in Congress Indicate Hardening of Public View That Prohibition Shall Stand.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Attorney-General Sargent has studied the relationship of prohibition to crime wave, and has reached the conclusion that there is logic in the position of the person who, paid a bribe by respectable citizens for breaking the liquor laws, continues a career of crime.

In his first public discussion of prohibition enforcement since taking charge of the Department of Justice, Sargent last night asked the members of the New York State Bar Association whether "it is any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery and corruption flourish when decent citizens constantly are paying the criminals to get the liquor laws broken?"

Dry Issue Settled.
The eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act, he said, are settled laws of the land and must be enforced, and he urged the lawyers to give thought to the problem how enforcement may be accomplished. The Attorney-General added that he would not be drawn into a discussion of other phases of the question, inasmuch as Congress had acted on the whole matter, but desired to talk over the situation with a view of solving the enforcement problem by finding the "real root of the trouble."

His discussion had nothing to do with offenses against the law committed from motives of jealousy, anger, revenge, passion and ill-will toward society, he continued, since every citizen had come to regard it as a duty to aid in the detection and punishment of such offenders, and in correcting the conditions which make them offenders.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Second Presbyterian Church
Westminster Place at Taylor Avenue
John W. Macfar, D. D., Minister
11:00 A. M.—Disfranchisement Christians.
8:00 P. M.—The Father's House, open.
9:30 A. M.—Bible School for All Ages.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
13th and Locust Streets
WILLIAM SCARLETT, Dean
8:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon.
7:30 P. M.—The Father's House, open.
Brief address by the Dean.
Weekly Morning Organ Recital, Friday, 12:15 to 1:00 P. M.

Mme. AL MERRATE
WORLD LECTURER
Buckingham Annex—Suits 205-206.
Sunday, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Subjects: Complete Control of Your Body, Your Life and All Conditions.
Free. All Are Invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The churches named below are all branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
Subject of the lesson-lesson at each church: "Truth."
GOLDEN TEXT: Psalm 57:3.

FIRST CHURCH, Kingshighway and Westminster place, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room, 4744 McPherson, open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. except Wednesday, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 4234 Washington boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room in church office, open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THIRD CHURCH, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOURTH CHURCH, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIFTH CHURCH, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room, 3524 Russell boulevard, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SIXTH CHURCH, 3736 Natural bridge street, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Reading room, 3736 Natural bridge street, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEVENTH CHURCH, northwest corner Kraus street and Minnesota av., 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—TESTIMONY MEETING at all the churches at 8 o'clock.
READING ROOMS 1900 Railway Exchange bldg., 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in 3 to 5 P. M. Sunday and holidays, 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.

3622 Olive st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. except Wednesday, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday and holidays, 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. All are welcome.

Durkin Taken to Court



Martin Durkin, Chicago slayer, who was captured on a train at Webster Groves, was taken into court in Chicago yesterday, but arraignment on the two murder charges against him was postponed one week. Arrow indicates Durkin as he stood before court bar.

Price Paid for Violation.

"Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because some one will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction and punishment. To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is there any escape from this as a logical conclusion?"

"Now, who do otherwise respectable citizens engage in such bribery?"

"Because, they say, the law interferes with their personal liberty, in that they have an inherent right to drink whiskey or any other liquor if they choose; that it is nobody's business but their own whether they shall or shall not injure themselves, and therefore no one may decide for them whether the use of liquor is or is not injurious."

Public Will Hardening.
"Whether the policy of invoking and exercising the power in this particular matter when and as it has been exercised was wise or unwise is no longer open to discussion, it has been done. It is an accomplished fact. Not only is the law settled, but, to all appearances, if we can judge of the minds of the people by the votes of their representatives in Congress, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day."

"Now what is the portion of the community who would prefer a different policy, a different law, going to do about it? When I ask this question, I refer to that portion of the substantial, self-respecting, decent citizenry, who in all other things are law-abiding; the citizenry who in all other matters—and indeed in many things which flow from their conduct in this respect—demand the protection of the law and its agencies."

"Can any such citizen say, 'I will pay a bribe to anyone who will violate this law of my country'?"

"Let us carry the matter a little further. If he does say that, or saying or not saying or thinking it, does offer and pay the bribe, and so induces someone to violate the law and make a forcible sale to provide what he desires to drink, can that citizen logically find fault with the man he has bribed, when that man in turn offers and pays part of his bribe to someone to violate another law and get something he wants, or to enable him to escape the consequences of the unlawful act the citizen has paid him to do?"

CHURCH NOTICES.

FREE LECTURE
THE COMING CHRIST
AND THE MASTERS
OF THE WISDOM
By Harriet Tuttle Bartlett
Auspices of
The Order of the Star
in the East
Sunday, Jan. 24, 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF
SCIENCE BLDG.
3517 OLIVE STREET

"THE MAN WHO MISSED THE TARGET"
Dr. Porter's Sunday Night Sermon, 7:45
3D BAPTIST CHURCH
(St. Louis' Great Central Church and Washington)
11 A. M.—"The Face of Jesus."
HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE Young People's Department (ages 12 to 30) meeting in the Wisconsin at 9:30? Other Departments in the Church Building—Edgar Williamson, Educational Director.

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BRIDEGROOM'S WORRY PRESENT, NOT PAST

Sought on False Affidavit Charge, He Tells of Killing but Man Didn't Die.

The cops had come and the jig was up, James F. Sproule believed. So he said: "I killed a Negro at Grand Tower, Ill., in 1913. That is, I think I did. I'm glad to spill the thing and get it off my mind."

This confession was a distinct surprise to the Deputy Sheriff who arrested Sproule at his home, 1792 Hefner avenue, East St. Louis, yesterday. They asked Mrs. Ivey Worthing, the prisoner's mother-in-law, about it.

"We thought you wanted him arrested on a charge of swearing falsely to a grand jury," they said. "We didn't know he was a fugitive."

"I meant to tell you about that when you had him arrested," Mrs. Worthing replied. "I knew all along he had killed a man in Grand Tower. That is why I didn't want to marry my daughter, Hettie. Besides, she is only 16 and he swore she was 18 when they got a license at Belleville last Monday. So here'll be two charges against this man, I guess."

Held for False Affidavit.
Sproule was taken to Belleville and held under \$2000 bond on the false affidavit charge, while authorities began to investigate his confession. Questioned about it further, Sproule declared:

"A Negro and I had a fight in a saloon. I hit him on the jaw and he fell. I left town and never went back to find out whether I had killed him or not. But I think I killed him."

Sheriff Schnipper of St. Clair county called authorities at Grand Tower.

"Did a man named Sproule kill a Negro in your town in 1913?" the Sheriff asked.

There was a minute's consultation at the other end of the wire and he said: "No, I don't know."

"No Sproule didn't kill that Negro. He hit him on the jaw with a pair of brass knuckles and beat it out of town. We haven't heard from him since. The Negro got well all right."

"Gosh," said Sproule when informed of the report.

Now he has only one charge against him, that of marrying Miss Hettie Worthing at Belleville Monday after swearing that her age was 18. The girl has returned to her mother, who is not only Sproule's mother-in-law but his cousin.

Girl Attempts Suicide.
Because her mother upbraided her for alleged failure to assist with household duties, Edith Crapiglione, 18 years old, drank poison at her home, 4410 Lafayette avenue, last night. The mother, Mrs. Mary Crapiglione, called policemen, who took the girl to city hospital. She will recover.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, James E. and L. E. Newell, of St. Louis; two daughters, Mrs. Harvey S. McKay of St. Louis and Mrs. P. B. Hodde of Detroit; a sister, Mrs. Margaret Elsie, and three brothers, John, Joseph and Edward Newell of St. Louis.

BLIND MAN TO OPERATE CITY HALL STAND IN BASEMENT
Amendment Offered to Board to Meet Objection Raised by Mayor Miller.

An amendment introduced at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Eilers of the Twenty-sixth Ward is intended to settle the cigar stand issue at the City Hall as it has been raised by Mayor Miller.

There is an ordinance which permits such stands to be operated in the City Hall, Municipal Courts Building and Courthouse by blind persons under the direction of the Missouri Commission for the Blind. The stand at the City Hall has been in charge of E. Forshee. It is in the rotunda. Forshee discontinued the lunches and drinks. Mayor Miller was willing for the lunches and drinks to be sold in the basement. The amendment will authorize the sale of lunches and drinks in more suitable quarters.

Private Race Track in Florida.
By Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Harry Sinclair, Harry Payne Whitney and other wealthy turfmen are going to induce in the sport of kings in an exclusive colony at Palm Beach behind a big fence, with the gates guarded day and night, there also will be polo, golf, tennis, bathing and dancing.

MUSIC

Sowerby's "From the Northland" Creates Profound Effect at Symphony.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.
THERE is on at present a great hunt for an American composer, for American music.

Tonal sportsmen are beating all the covers and turning over hill and dale. They have shouted the view-halloo as a Whiteman breaks cover with his jazz orchestra, or a Gershwin darts from his lair in Tin Pan Alley with a "Rhapsody in Blue."

But after the brush is taken, the hunters debate rancorously as to whether the trophy is really a fox or only a rabbit, or a groundhog.

Yesterday, in the course of its concert at the Odeon, the Symphony Orchestra presented for the first time in this city a suite, "From the Northland," by Leo Sowerby. No one was born 30 years ago at Grand Rapids, Mich., and resides now in Chicago. This work showed not a trace of African influence; it was modern Italian, perhaps, in its sense of form and method of instrumentation. But it had a breadth, a grandeur, a richness and vitality, which one likes to think are derived from the American frontier.

A Poet in Tones.
In a spoken preface to the performance, Mr. Ganz bore witness that Sowerby is a poet—a prodigy rare among American composers, who, he said, write mostly for the percussion instruments. The suite, he continued, has tenderness, imagination, appeal to the heart. The third movement, "Burnt Rock Pool," he characterized as "one of the most beautiful pages in American music." If he were giving a program in Berlin or Paris to illustrate the music in this country, this is the work, he added later, which he would present first of all.

The suite proved to be all the director promised. It appeared more stalwart, more emotional and more musical than Ottorino Respighi's "Le Fontaine di Roma," which established the Bolognese composer's renown in this country. "From the Northland" is a reminiscence of a journey which Mr. Sowerby made several years ago into the Lake Superior country, and the fourth movement, entitled "The Shining Big-Saw Water," is an attempt to render in music the power and majesty of the inland sea as the summer sun beats blindingly down upon its billows.

Moods of Nature, Not Paintings.
The movements are not as yet mentioned as "Forest Voices" and "Cascades." The whole, it may be seen, derives its inspiration from various aspects of nature. But the composer, with an instinct beyond his years, makes no attempt at literal painting. What he records is the deep and sincere emotions which well up in the heart in the presence of multitudinous great trees; of waters caroling over stones and pebbles, gnashing their way

through rapids, and flinging themselves over vast rocks; of a tranquillity and unthoughtfulness, of the mightiest of the Great Lakes.

The composition wrought a palpable impression upon the audience, particularly the episode of the "Burnt Rock Pool," with its poignant melody for solo violin, cello. The performance was wholly sympathetic, devoted and expert; it brought clearness and expertly of a score singularly intricate in its writing.

Edits Beethoven's "Pastoral."
The other event of the concert was a long-needed revision of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony, the "Pastoral," which Mr. Ganz achieved with common sense and scholarship. In the first place, he reduced its interminable length of five minutes by the process of omitting 19 pages of a reprise of the Scherzo and making other cuts.

In Beethoven's day, chromatic horns and trumpets had not been invented, and the natural instruments lacked many notes of the scale. When a composer came to one of these omissions, he simply omitted the note. As Beethoven would certainly do himself if he were living today, Mr. Ganz restored the tones, and also enriched the brasses harmonically. Introducing four horns instead of the three giving full chords to the trumpets instead of octaves, and adding a bass trombone to the other two. Where Beethoven's bassoon had to drop a phrase because it descended beneath its range, Mr. Ganz gave it to the deeper contrabassoon. He also used a piccolo to sharpen certain phrases. The improvement was especially evident during the storm, which seemed much less like an amateur tempest.

It was my own feeling that the

Photo Play Theaters

GRAND CENTRAL
DICK BARTHELMESS in "JUST SUPPOSE"

WEST END LYRIC
BETTER THAN CHARLEY'S AUNT

LOEW'S STATE
SALLY O'NEILL

BURTON HOLMES
The Odeon Night

TOURING TIROLEAN ALPS
Amazing Motion Pictures

EMPRESS
Olive at Grand

CAVITY LOCUST
PEEK-A-BOO

LAST PERFORMANCES
NEW COLISEUM

"THE MIRACLE"
Produced Under Personal Supervision of Morris East

St. Louis Symphony
Tonight, 8:30—Odeon

POP DALLMEYER RUSSELL
Saint-Saens Piano Concerto

MISSOURI
THE SHOW-PLACE OF ST. LOUIS

POLA NEGRI
"A WOMAN OF THE WORLD"

HERE IN PERSON
EIGHT POPULAR VICTOR ARTISTS

MISSOURI CONCERT ORCHESTRA
GENE RODEMICH DIRECTING

Photo Play Theaters

THE NEW ST. LOUIS THEATRE
ORPHEUM CIRQUE

LAST TIMES TODAY
ALBA TIBERIO

"SATAN IN SABLES"
Show Starting Matinee Tomorrow

ROY & MAYE
Harry in "Fantastique"

JOHNNY HYMAN
In "Flaming Franks with Webster"

FRANK FAY
Broadway's Favorite

"50 MILES FROM B'WAY"
with Harry B. Watson

ALICE JOYCE
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TODAY'S PHOTOPLAY INDEX

Bromen Theater
20th and Bremen

BRIDGE
4871 Nat. Bridge

CHEROKEE
2716 Cherokee St.

CHOUTEAU
Jeff. & Chouteau

Delmonte
5430 Delmar

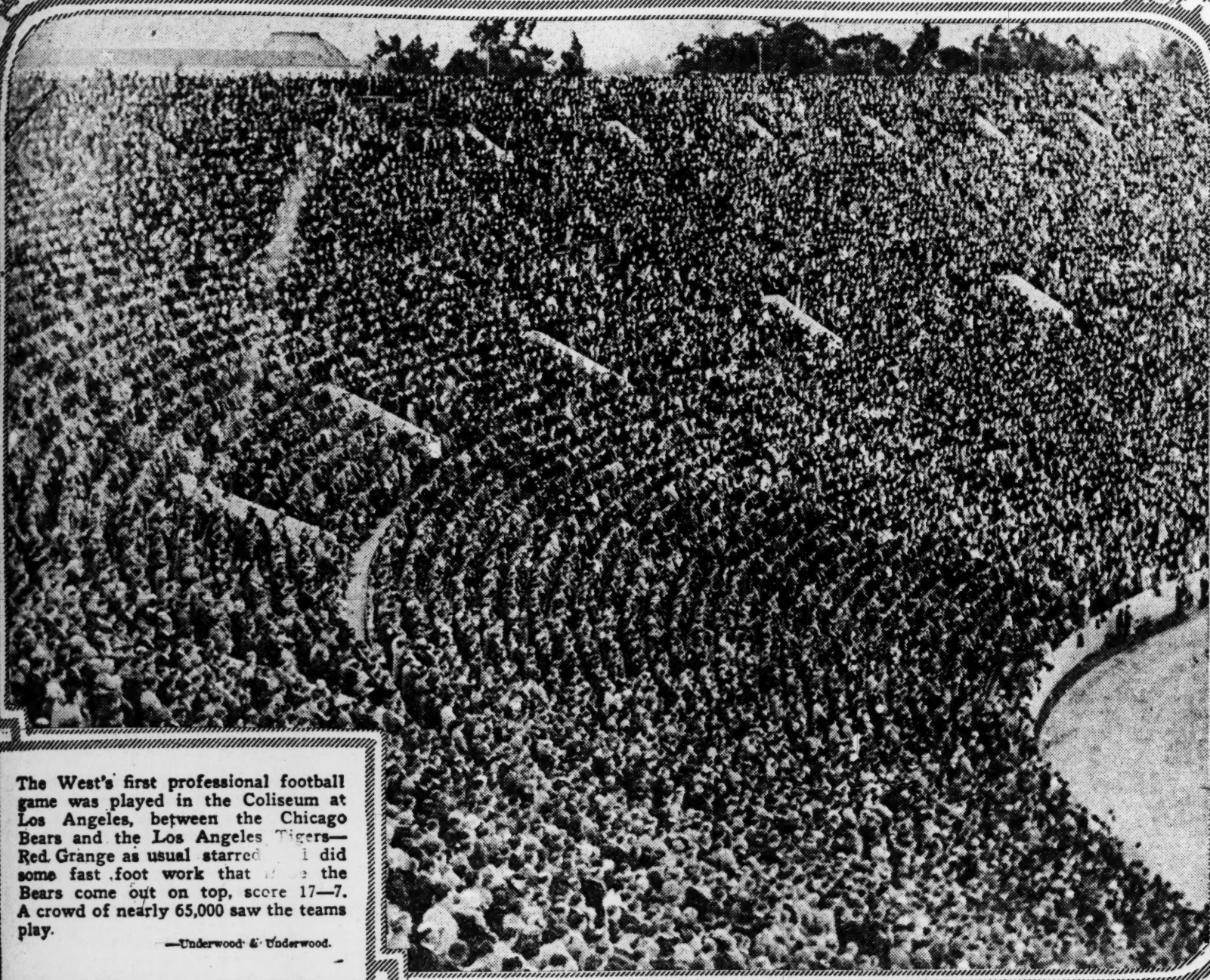
18th Street
18th & Lafayette

FAIRY
5640 Easton

Kingsland
6457 Gravois Av.

Knickerbocker
3145 Park Av.

WHEN "RED" GRANGE VISITED LOS ANGELES



The West's first professional football game was played in the Coliseum at Los Angeles, between the Chicago Bears and the Los Angeles Tigers—Red Grange as usual starred and did some fast foot work that the Bears come out on top, score 17-7. A crowd of nearly 65,000 saw the teams play.

—Underwood & Underwood.

ARTIST DRAWS FIRST LADY'S SMILE



The finished portrait of Mrs. Coolidge just completed by the Spanish artist Rafael Sanchis Yago, who is in this country doing notables as the guest of the Spanish Ambassador. The artist is shown in the photograph.

—P. & A. photo.

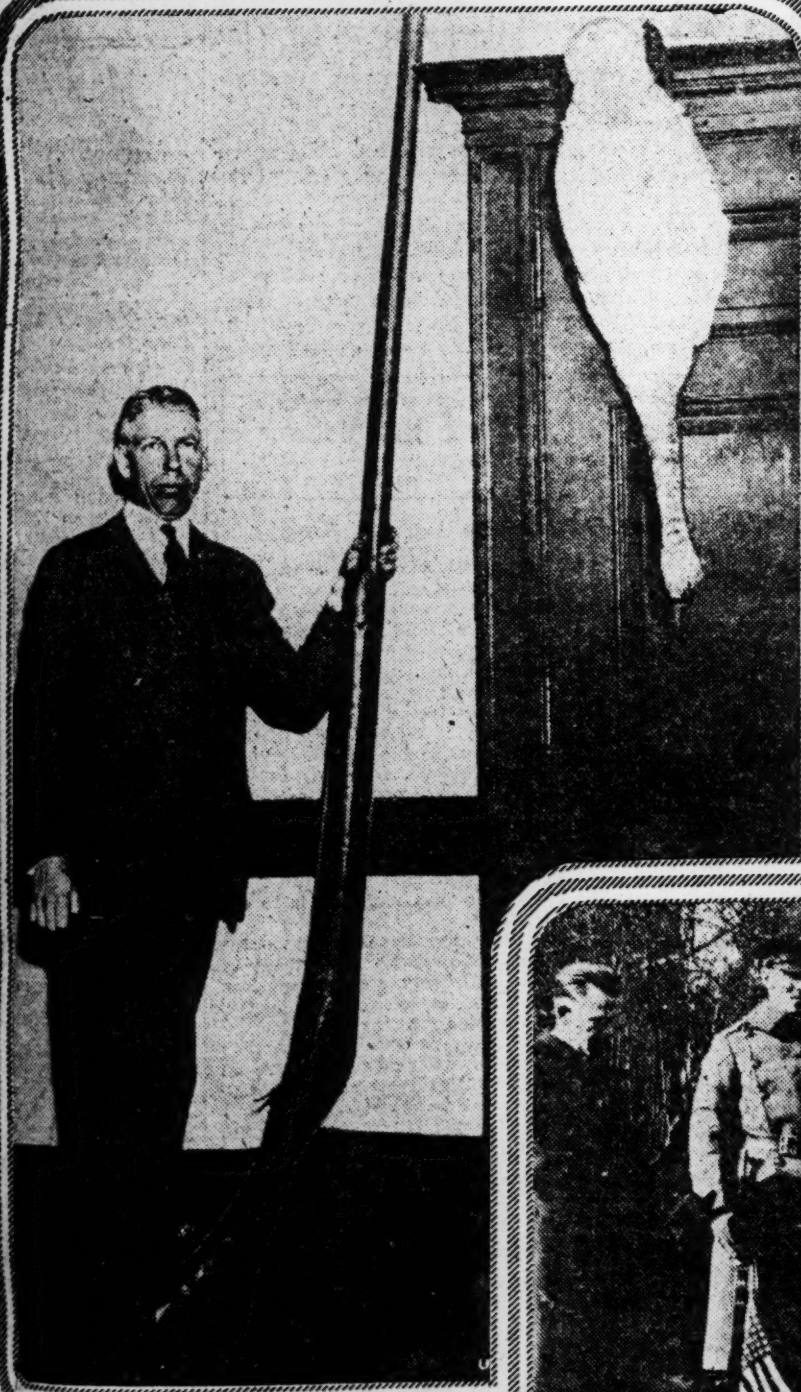
SCIENTIST RECONSTRUCTS DINOSAUR



N. H. Boss, scientist, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., reconstructing an 80-foot skeleton of one of the largest dinosaurs known to man.

—P. & A. photo.

BIG DUCK GUN SEIZED



A duck gun, 10 feet long and capable of bringing down many ducks at a shot, has been seized in Maryland by State Conservation Commissioner S. A. Earl. The gun was tied to a boat which was rowed backward to take care of the recoil. It is against the law to use such guns to slaughter wild birds.

—Underwood & Underwood.

WREATH FROM COOLIDGE FOR FRANKLIN'S TOMB



President Coolidge sent a wreath to be placed on the tomb of Benjamin Franklin in connection with exercises held in Philadelphia on Jan 17. The above photo shows, left to right: J. Henry Smythe Jr. of New York City, the President's envoy; Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, Lieutenant-Commander Franklin Bache Huntington, U. S. N. R., great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

—Underwood & Underwood.

FORMER
"RIFI"
WIDENER
GRANTED
DIVORCE

Mrs. Josephine Pancoast Widener Leidy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia, has received a decree of divorce from her husband Carter Randolph Leidy. Carter Leidy is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Leidy, prominent in Philadelphia social circles. The couple eloped six years ago.

—P. & A. photo.

heater: "Best People" and "The Submarine" — Amateurs
men: RICHARD DIX in "Too Many Kisses" — Amateurs
side: Also "Texas Bearcat"
KEE: "Zander the Great" and "Always Riding to Win"
EAU: Blanche Sweet, "The Comedy of the D'Urbervilles"
e: TOM MIX in "The Yankee Senor" and Vaudeville Show
reet: EVELYN BRENT in "Lady Robinhood" — Amateurs
etia: "Adventures of Mabel"
d: "LAZY BONES" and "ALL AROUND THE FRYING PAN"
d: "The Making of O'Halley" and "Council for the Defense"
cker: THOMAS MEIGHAN in "IRISH LUCK" — Amateurs
d: Double Program: "The Prairie Wife" and "Scandal Proof"
ALL: ALL-STAR CAST in "Wildness of Youth" — Amateurs
tton: ROY STEWART in "SUN DOWN" — Amateurs
ozel: "The Unholy Three" — Amateurs
lami: Double Program: "The Prairie Wife" and "Scandal Proof"
AN: Double Program: "LAZY BONES" and "The Bad Lands"
y: ALL-STAR CAST in "Justice of the Far North" and Others
RI: "A Woman of the World" and a Popular, Victor Artists
ON: Double Program: "The Trail Rider" and "The Air Mail"
E: Dorothy Mackall and Jack Hall in "JOANNA"
zi: "The Part Time Wife" and "Mrs. De Lore's Gift Shop"
S: LON CHANEY in "The Unholy Three" — Amateurs
E: "The Unholy Three" — Amateurs
s: "HIS SECRETARY" with Norma Shearer and Lew Cody, also two Mark Sennett Comedy Hits
d: Double Prog.: "Council for the Defense" and "Ridin' Streak"
AMUSEMENT CO.'S THEATERS
AL: Double Program: "Keeper of the Box" and "Mansueta"
t: ALICE TERRY in "ANY WOMAN" — Amateurs
t: LUCAS STONE in "THE LADY WHO LIED"
la: "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and "No Man's Law"
ESS: "THE MAN ON THE BOY" and Jolly Jester Minstrel
lor: ALL-STAR CAST in "Kentucky Pride" — Amateurs
s: JOLLY JESTER MINSTREL
S: MILTON SILLS and DORIS KENTON in "The Unholy Three"
ite: Double Program: "WRECKAGE" and "Sally, Irene & Mary"
ee: BESSIE LOVE and ROY STEWART in "SUN DOWN"
e: MILTON SILLS and DORIS KENTON in "The Unholy Three"
son: ALL-STAR CAST in "Kentucky Pride"
ert: "Kentucky Pride"
ne: BUCK JONES in "The Desert Prince"
t: Lewis Stone and Virginia Valli in "Lady Who Lied"
venter: Lewis Stone and Virginia Valli in "Lady Who Lied"
ster: Lewis Stone and Virginia Valli in "Lady Who Lied"
ood: "BRIGHT LIGHTS" — Amateurs
ates: Our Guss Comedy and Others
ery: Norma Talmadge in "GRAUSTARK" — Amateurs
omery: ROY STEWART and BESSIE LOVE in "SUN DOWN"
Y: Double Program: "MILTON SILLS in 'The Unholy Three' and 'Business of Love'"
heater: ALL-STAR CAST in "Sally, Irene & Mary" — Amateurs
s: Special Matinee
in: "The Re-Creation of Brian Kent" — Amateurs
ah: Special Matinee
w: MILTON SILLS in "The Unholy Three" — Amateurs
ah: CORINNE GRIFFITH in "INFATUATION" — Amateurs
doah: ALL-STAR CAST in "Sally, Irene & Mary"
A: All-Star Cast in "Barriers Burned Away" and Vaudeville
ER: Norma Talmadge and Eugene O'Brien in "GRAUSTARK"
tton: "GRAUSTARK"
THAL THEATER CIRCUIT
D: "WE MODERNS" and "Camille of the Barbary Coast"
Y: ALL-STAR CAST in "The Unknown Love" — Amateurs
ead: "The Unknown Love" — Amateurs
Carol Dempster in "The Unknown Love" — Amateurs
The Mad Dancer" — Amateurs
Hal Lawrence's Girls of the Folies

That Year of Freedom

Mildred Barbour

TWO RIVALS.

CHAPTER 24.

NAN sang fairly well, after her first nervousness had worn off, but her voice was quite inadequate for the size of the huge restaurant dining room and she had none of the dramatic sense which some of the other cabaret performers possessed.

Her voice was merely sweet and pleasing. Her songs were popularly appealing; her appearance was astoundingly beautiful. It was perhaps due to these last two facts that she received the applause she did at the conclusion of her number. It was not hearty, but it was polite and appreciative.

"Gee, what a frost!" she heard the girl who did the tango, murmur to her dancing partner, as she returned to the space reserved for the performers.

But Daly hurried to her and bending over her said:

"Fine, Miss Faraday. Just the bit of class I want for the bill. We've too much rough stuff this week."

Devitt, the assistant manager, congratulated her too, but his superior, Watkins, shook his head, gloomily disapproving.

Nan herself was bitterly disappointed.

She had believed that she sang well. She knew that she had done much better than when she had sung to her guests in her own music room after dinner. They had been enthusiastic. She recalled Mr. Jennings' prediction that she had a great future in stage or concert. Louis Brandon had given her to believe that, with proper training, her voice had unlimited possibilities.

And yet, here she was, receiving only polite applause. She tried to argue that it was because the crowd was lacking in musical appreciation that it had received her so coldly. But a little, insistent voice in her brain kept whispering the truth: that if she had possessed a splendid voice, she could have sung the Mother Goose rhymes and met with hearty approval.

She had not dared tell Brandon of her venture into the cabaret world. She knew he would have put his foot down on it immediately for professional reasons, if not to save her voice from strain. When, in the weeks that followed, she came to the studio, a trifle paler, with a voice slightly husky, he was puzzled but he did not question her.

Several times she caught him looking at her strangely and once he said teasingly:

"Saw you last night leaving 'The Paradise' with a good looking man. So that's how you spend your evenings? I thought you said you hated cabarets."

Nan was slightly taken back. She tried to recall where Brandon might have seen her and decided that it must have been when Daly escorted her to his car.

He had taken the habit of driving her home, nightly. Though he rarely dined at his restaurant, he always managed to drop in sometime during the evening and invariably singled her out at the

little table in the corner where she sat awaiting her turn to sing. He would talk to her by the hour—of his boyhood, of Alaskan experiences, tales of the cabaret world. She found him immensely entertaining and clever, despite his lack of educational advantages. He represented a new type and she delved deep into the storehouse of adventure which he opened for her.

Devitt paid a great deal of attention to her also. When Daly was not at her table, Devitt generally was. Several times the sudden arrival of the former, drove the latter away. He went with quizzically lifted brows and a rather mocking bow, which included both Nan and his chief.

The other performers watched the little comedy with smiles, shrugs and significant nods.

The reason for the latter became obvious a few days later when Devitt came to Nan early in the evening and said:

"Well, this is my last night. I'm leaving."

Nan was surprised and a little regretful.

"Not really? Why, I thought it was pleasant for you here."

He shrugged, looked away across the room.

"I'm not popular either with Daly or Watkins. Both of them have it in for me. So I've decided to quit. I've a good opening in a new business waiting for me—I couldn't make up my mind to take it. Today, I tossed a coin and it won." He finished with a humorous grimace.

"But what makes you think Mr. Daly dislikes you?" Nan persisted. "He always seems extremely polite to you."

"Want the truth?" he bent closer over her. "Well, here it is. He's sore because I hang around you too much."

"Ridiculous!" Nan went off into peals of incredulous laughter. "You foolish man! You're imagining things."

He shook his head, his jaw grim.

"Watch what I'm telling you. Daly wants you for his special property." He glanced across the room and caught sight of his chief just entering the restaurant. "Here he comes now, so I must go. If I don't see you again, here's my card with my home address and telephone number. Ring me up when there's ever anything I can do to help you. I know all this rotten game pretty well and I don't want to see you get into trouble. You're too nice a girl."

It was that same evening that Daly invited her to a dinner party at his home on the following Sunday evening.

JEALOUSY?

CHAPTER 25.

DALY'S car called for Nan on the Sunday evening, when she was invited to dine at his home. It was a chilly autumn evening, and she snuggled close under the soft, fur-lined robe which the chauffeur tucked around her satin-shod feet, and recalled, with the strange detached sense of one who has merely dreamed of some happening, that this same time the previous year, she was driving in her own car with her own chauffeur.

four and an identical fur-lined rug was about her feet.

"Oh, tempora! Oh, mores!" Now, she was going to dine with a restaurant owner from a dance hall in Alaska—and she was one of the least of his poor hired performers!

She wondered who the other guests would be. Performers from the cabaret? Other restaurant keepers and their wives? She was a little doubtful about accepting the dinner invitation, but she reminded herself sternly that this, too, was a part of adventure. She would meet new types, even if they were not as interesting as those who frequented Louis Brandon's studio.

She was surprised to find the car swinging under the porte cochere of so handsome a residence. She knew Daly must have money, but the house she entered, bowed in by an impressive English butler, would have ranked well with the home of any millionaire. It was a triumph of an interior decorator's art, backed by a free hand on the strings of an unlimited purse, apparently.

A maid, in impeccable uniform, relieved Nan of her wraps, and she was conducted over priceless Oriental rugs, through a door hung with brocades that must have been salvaged from some medieval Spanish castle, into the drawing room.

To her blank amazement, only Daly rose to greet her. There was no one else in the room.

"But the other guests?" she stammered as she gave him her hand. "Am I too early?"

"There is no guest but you," he told her smilingly. "The dinner is all for you."

"But—but—" Nan was protesting. "I can't—really I had no idea."

"Please don't be angry," he begged. "I know you're not the sort of girl who makes a practice of having dinner alone with a man at his house. That's why I didn't tell you it wasn't to be a big party. I was afraid you wouldn't come. I really wanted you to. I've a lot of pretty good things in this house—things I'm proud of—that I'd like to show you. And I want to talk to you without having that jazz orchestra of mine blaring in my ear."

Nan was vexed over the ruse that had been played on her. But she reminded herself that this man was her employer and it was well not to offend him. Also, she had to admit to herself that she had never actually said that there were to be other guests—she had merely taken it for granted.

So she smiled like a good sport and Daly, immensely relieved by her attitude, ordered the butler to set the cocktail and began to talk like a happy host.

The dinner was perfect, a culinary achievement to which even Nan had to pay a tribute, and Dame Larrabee's chef had been famous. There was a bottle of rare old wine and liquors with the coffee, which Nan served herself before a crackling wood fire in the library. It was a handsome apartment and amazingly well-stocked to be the possession of a man without the earmarks of culture.

After the coffee Daly exhibited to her his treasure chest. There were bits of pottery from all parts of the globe, tapestries, brocades with history woven into their warp and woof, rare editions, an ebony and mother-of-pearl casket containing quaint and priceless bits of ancient jewelry.

Nan was enchanted. She was moreover amazed at her host's versatility. Daly, the collector, was far removed from Daly, the restaurant owner, the product of Alaska dance halls, as the poles.

The evening passed pleasantly and swiftly. Daly himself drove her home.

Nan was forced to admit that nothing could have been more perfect than his manner throughout the evening. Her apprehensions when she discerned that she was his sole guest at dinner, had been in vain. Neither by word, or look, or gesture had Daly indicated anything but the deepest respect, the finest courtesy, the sincerest friendship. To him apparently there was nothing unconventional about her dining alone with him—at least he took no advantage of it.

A day or two later, after her music lesson, Louis Brandon said to her:

"I saw you out motoring the other day with that man. I spoke of it to you. I've identified him now—it's Daly, the owner of 'The Paradise,' isn't it?"

Nan nodded, busy with her portfolio.

"They say he's rich as Croesus," Brandon continued. "Going to make a fortune, he's asked audaciously after a minute."

Nan looked up, deliberately provocative.

"It might be a good idea," her eyes were demurely twinkling.

To her surprise he didn't laugh with her. Instead he frowned.

"He's hardly your class," he said curtly and turned back to the piano.

She had almost arrived home, walking briskly in the stinging autumn wind, before it occurred to her to wonder if Brandon might be jealous.

To Be Continued.
(Copyright, 1931.)

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Simple but Attractive Frocks

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PHOTOS BY
UNDERWOOD &
UNDERWOOD



HOME MAKING HELPS

By WANDA BARTON

Toys Which Educate.

HAVE you a toy-cluttered nursery, or one where toys have been carefully chosen and housed? Educators are giving a great deal of thought to this important subject. Parents of the past favored quantity more than quality. Thinking parents of today favor the "do-with" toys. These toys are developers which aid the child to think and do.

No matter what the outfit is for the gorgeous doll, we find often that the plain indestructible doll with simple clothes that may be taken off and put on is the one the child loves best. They can do something with that doll for it has human interest. The marvels are really more pleasure to grown-ups.

Most children love the clay for modeling. They soon learn to make a lot of things with it and work out ideas of their own. They also like crayons with plenty of coarse paper to work with. Sewing cards, puzzles, mosaic blocks, clay blocks, alphabet blocks, wooden animals and figures, all these things find greater favor and last longer in interest than do the more expensive mechanical toys.

Some Attractive Toys.

Another mistake which is too frequently made is having too many things at one time. We might borrow a Japanese idea and put away a certain number of toys to be brought out every so often, as fresh treats, while others are retired. The rainy day apron, for instance, with its numerous pockets filled with treasures, is a treat. This would not be so were it an every day visitor. Its rarity is its charm.

Philosophical Phrasings

Thanks are justly due for things got without purchase.—Ovid.

You can never plan the future by the past.—Burke.

Safety lies in the middle course.—Ovid.

Employment and hardships prevent melancholy.—Johnson.

Suit your manner to the man.—Terence.

Justice is that virtue of the soul which is distributive according to desert.—Aristotle.

There is no heroic poem in the world but it is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also, it may be stated, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but it is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.—Carlyle.

Older boys love a tool chest, and as they master the use of its contents and begin to make things they are delighted and absorbed in the work of creation. Big girls appreciate a doll house when they are old enough to make curtains and to do the housework and arrange the furniture. In so doing, they develop their own taste and ingenuity. It is the pleasure of creating with their own hands that fascinates and amuses.

Books are always a joy, if well chosen. One should read the book carefully first, after having studied the child. Children get attached to stories and like to hear them again and again.

Doll dishes should never be too fine or expensive. The little dishes made of enameled ware are dainty and durable for the wee ones and save many tragedies and tears.

Spoil work with gay worsted has gone through several generations and is as popular as ever today. The lamp mats are out of fashion, the youngsters now make puppets for the doll house out of gay strips.

Making scrap books is another fascinating pastime that never grows old. Blunt pointed scissors and a paste pot, pictures cut from the various funny sheets, magazines or pictures that can be bought for a small outlay, will be a joyful amusement for children.

The nursery that is filled with things to do is the happy one. Ideas are the most valuable things in the world, and they are cultivated and fostered by the right toys. Ideas formed in this way are often the foundation of fortunes in days to come.

ODD FACTS

When at full strength, the Paris police force numbers 9019 men.

The male of the honey-bee comes from the queen and the workers in size, and is stingless.

Discharged torpedoes, worth about \$7500 apiece, which "escape" during practice, are well worth finding, as the Admiralty pays a reward of \$50 each for their recovery.

Quick Hash Browned Potatoes.

Peel or scrape the potatoes and slice and chop in small pieces. In a frying pan of suitable size put equal parts of melted butter and melted bacon or ham fat. There should be enough to cover the bottom of the pan. Put in the potatoes, dust with a little pepper and a trace of salt and fry very slowly. Turn over once or twice during the first ten minutes, then press down, smother with cover, and allow them to brown.

Left—French flannel of warm leaf-brown shade is used in this trim straight-lined frock. The inverted pleats in the skirt give the hem line the slight flare which even the simplest frock must have this season. Crystal buttons, narrow belt, and slit pocket are effective details in this gown which schoolgirls find so satisfactory.

Center—The mosquito sleeves, the square neck line, the button trimming are smart details to be noted in this practical little homespun frock. A sports frock they call it, but it is pretty enough for an informal occasion.

Right—A tunic, or jumper dress, tailored to the last bone button, and to the smartest of pocket flaps. It is built of lightly woven homespun in shadowy gray and blue diamond shape design. A row of black buttons at the back, just below the collar line is one of many details that give distinction.

FAMOUS FORTUNES

By BARBARA BAYNE

Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser—"The Lumber King"

HIS name conveys no meaning to the average reader, yet Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser was lord of vast reaches of primeval forests; his business was one of magnificent dimensions.

Though he lived as simply as when working in his first sawmill, it was estimated that his timber tracts, if turned into cash, with his stocks, bonds and negotiable securities, would total the enormous aggregate of \$300,000,000.

Weyerhaeuser was born in 1834 in Germany, and at 18 emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. For five years he worked at odd jobs. Then removing to Rock Island, Ill., he secured employment in a sawmill. In six months he was superintendent. In a year he owned it. That mill laid the foundation of his fortune.

Another mill was added to the first, then another. By that time the upper Mississippi timber region claimed his attention. He made a trip of exploration which resulted in the organization of the Mississippi Lumber and Logging Co. As president of the company he bought out the best mills in the region and established others, each in charge of a local partner. In time he became known as "a man of a thousand partners." Not one had the slightest idea of what his relations with another partner were.

In 1864 he made his first big timber purchase—in Wisconsin. As years passed, his properties were scattered throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and California.

About 1872 Weyerhaeuser began to create the giant industry that became known as the "Weyerhaeuser Syndicate," whose ramifications reached every lumber camp in the Northwest. But the original Mississippi Boom and Logging Co. was the central cog in the machinery.

He secured possession of timber land in enormous tracts stretching from Montana to Puget Sound. He controlled the output of 40 mills.

Weyerhaeuser was never a plunger, but in 1900 he made one big plunge: The company paid \$6 an acre for 1,000,000 acres of

Northern Pacific land lying west of the Cascades. Legislation enabled the company to acquire 300,000 acres of land in the Klamath reservation, 87,000 acres of which was valued at \$3,200,000.

These are only a few of his widely scattered interests. It was estimated that \$20,000,000 of timber land was under his control.

Weyerhaeuser seemed to have acquired some of the breeding silence of his vast forests. He was a man of secretive methods and kept his own counsel. "I have two eyes and two ears," said he, "but only one mouth and that is to eat with."

Shifting the burden from his aging shoulders he gave most of his property to his children about 1906. His eldest son, Frederick, was elected a director of the Northern Pacific to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James J. Hill, who had resigned the presidency to Louis W. Hill.

The "greatest lumberman in the world" died April, 1914, at Pasadena, Cal.

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IN SORE THROAT

OR IN TONSILLITIS

Prepare a harmless and effective gargle by dissolving two "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in four tablespoonfuls of water. Gargle thoroughly. Repeat in two hours if necessary.

Be sure you use only the genuine Bayer Aspirin, marked with the Bayer Cross, which can be had in tin boxes of twelve tablets for few cents.

THE QUICK AND EASY WAY to find a LOST ARTICLE is to ADVERTISE the loss in POST-DISPATCH.

CHOPS SEEN IN NEW WAYS

BY WING

PORK CHOPS are dropped in egg mixture and super dish, beamed in crumbles. Bake about one hour in moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

pare; but let us be sure we are thoroughly cooked; succulent foods are not them, and let's serve them occasionally to our ways becoming monstrous.

Here are several suggestions:

Chops, Oriental.

Sear half a dozen pork chops, six sweet potatoes, salt and pepper, half cup brown sugar and one to two cups hot water.

Place a layer of sweet potatoes, salt and pepper, half cup brown sugar, continue the chops until the casserole is about three-quarters full. Pour the water on top of the potatoes; cover and cook for an hour at 375 degrees F. Remove the cover and season with salt and pepper. Leave until the chops are tender and nicely browned on top.

Our country.

In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our countrymen, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur.

top of them pork chops.

Chops, Chocolate.

Fill a large shallow dish with about three-quarters full of raw potatoes; sprinkle generously with salt and pepper; cover with milk and bake at top of them pork chops.

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Chops, Chocolate.

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DO'S AND DON'TS

—For—

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

By NELLIE E. GARDNER

Aiming for the 'Big Thing'

THE ambition of every actor on the vaudeville stage is to play the "big time."

Nothing less will ever satisfy.

That achieved, he will ask nothing more.

Except to play a return engagement!

Business men and women, for some strange reason, seldom possess the real to excel that is found in all true apostles of the creative arts.

The writer must see his short stories in the pages of the best magazines; the novelist must turn out one "best seller" each year; the pianist must appear with the symphony orchestra; the painter must see his canvas hung in the national exhibition.

But the young man and woman in business is satisfied with any old kind of a job!

Why?

Because making a living has long been the end and aim of business. Whereas making a name has always been the function and ambition of art.

The life stories of men who have achieved the greatest fame and fortune in industry, commerce and finance seem to indicate that it is no harder—really—to get to the top in Wall Street than it is in Main Street. The magic potion is compounded of determination and ambition.

If nothing less than the biggest will satisfy, it is fairly sure that nothing less than the biggest you will get!

No one told Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Ford to go ahead with their gigantic endeavors.

No one needed to tell them! Ambition, genius and brains destined them for the "big time."

We cannot all achieve the stature of Hercules in our work, perhaps, but we could all be a few inches more Herculean if we believed in ourselves.

Death to ambition, in itself, never gave anyone peace of mind or contentment. It is just as peaceful and pleasant looking down from the top of the mountain as gazing up from the valley. And how much more inspiring!

Actors say it is easier to make good on the "big time," once you have arrived there, than out "in the sticks." For the audiences have more appreciation and understanding.

Ambition is the headlight to success. Keep it lighted!



HOPS SERVED NEW WAYS

By WING

K CHOPS are a new dropped in egg mixture and served in a hot dish, because they are cheap and easy to cook in moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

Chops With Sweet. Six pork chops, six sweet potatoes, salt and pepper, half cup sugar, one to two cups cream, one to two cups sugar.

Chops, Oriental. Six pork chops, six sweet potatoes, salt and pepper, half cup sugar, one to two cups cream, one to two cups sugar.

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MEDITATIONS —OF A— MARRIED WOMAN By HELEN ROWLAND

A LITTLE SALAD-DRESSING.

THE lover says it with flowers, the husband says it with checks and then, somebody comes along and says it with WORDS—and the divorce suit is on!

When a married man lies between the necessity of sacrificing a poker party and sacrificing the truth—that's where he lies!

Bachelors are like cold waffles. There is nothing morally against them, but you just can't think of any reason why they should exist.

Alas, when lovely woman bobbed her hair and her skirts, she exchanged her "mystery" for piquancy. Somehow, romantic charm and rolled stockings won't mix, any more than oil and ginger ale.

A man is not half so apt to die of a broken heart when a girl refuses his love, these days, as he is to drop dead from astonishment.

After reading the flaming letters in the latest scandal suit, lots of luckier men crossed their fingers and threw away their fountain pens.

Before marriage, a "rendezvous" is a place where you go eagerly to meet a man who is waiting for you; after marriage, it is a place where you stand around on one foot and then the other, waiting for a man.

Some men may be "stirred" to emotion by a woman's charm—but most of them have to be "shaken," before their real sentiments rise to the top.

Youth—the time when every day is Christmas Eve! Age—the time when every day in January 2nd—with the bills coming in!

Music, poetry and women are three things which a man would rather admire and enjoy than understand.

(Copyright, 1925.)

Beauty in Slim Hips

By LUCREZIA BORI

SLIM hips are a necessary beauty requirement in this day of slim frocks.

If our hips are not slim there is no way we can create the impression that they are, so the only thing for us to do is to go to work and slenderize them.

Have you ever had the disturbing realization suddenly come to you that your hips are not as slim as they should be if you are to look the best in your power?

I recently conversed with a friend who had this sudden realization come to her. She said that for years she had gone along, looking well, she thought, in the frocks that she chose with care. Then suddenly one or two people remarked to her that she seemed to be gaining weight, and that she looked bigger through the hips.

But the friend in question determined not to be outdone by a few superfluous pounds, so she set about to lose them, and incidentally to lose a few more "for safety's sake," as she put it.

She came to me for advice on the simplest and most effective exercise for hip-reducing, and among others which I have given her from time to time, I gave the following, which I have not advised to my readers before:

Lean against the wall, resting only your palms against it, with your arms outstretched in front of you, so that your body is arm's length from the wall. It should be on a slant, with your feet farther back from the wall than your shoulders.

Now kick back with first one foot and then the other, keeping your knees absolutely straight and unbent as you kick. As you throw your feet back, throw your head back, as if you were trying to make the two meet.

Keep this up for as many counts as you can without becoming unduly tired. As you continue the exercise from day to day, you will find that you can continue for a longer number of counts without becoming too weary.

Persistence in this exercise is sure to bring results, and I advise the seeker after slim hips to repeat it at least three times during the day.

No cord nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can do with a twined thread.

—Burton.

THE DATE TREE



Jan. 23, 1648—278 Years Ago.

Charles I is brought before Parliament on a charge of treason. A firm believer in the divine right of Kings, Charles had throughout his reign ignored the people. Whenever Parliament displeased him he dissolved it, and when it remonstrated he intrigued with foreign armies to crush it, until Oliver Cromwell arrested and brought him to trial. John Bradshaw was elected president of the court, consisting of 100 peers, commoners and aldermen. After they had pronounced Charles a "tyrant, traitor and murderer," for the first time in English history, a King was sentenced to death.

Science and Industry.

MASSACHUSETTS scientist claims to have rediscovered the art, lost in the fourteenth century, of making gold lighter in comparison to its bulk so it can be used to manufacture more jewelry.

Aviators are searching an unexplored region of the southern part of Central Africa for rivers that may exist and that can be diverted to irrigate a dry region by filling old lake beds, now empty.

Butterflies absorb perfume from flowers, according to an English naturalist, who claims to be able to identify certain species by their odors.

More than half of the window glass, one-third of the plate glass and one-eighth of the bottles used in the United States are made at Pittsburgh.

The Finnish Government is planning to improve the Port of Viborg, its largest export harbor, by deepening the channel to the sea to admit large ships.

Venezuela, after extensive experimenting, has begun the production of raw silk.

A small telescope has been added to a sun dial intended for residence grounds.

A Bohemian has made a clock entirely of glass with the exception of the springs.

Electric fans are used almost exclusively in Finland in the winter for ventilation of public places, the weather in summer seldom being warm enough to require them.

The production of plate glass in the United States this year is expected to reach 115,000,000 square feet, as compared with the 1924 output of 92,000,000 square feet.

Children's Bedtime Story

By Thornton W. Burgess

Shadow Pays for the Hen

Who gets in debt can always pay if earnestly he seeks a way.

—Old Mother Nature.



It didn't take Shadow long to get his breakfast after that.

"I hear a Rat, I smell a Rat, pretty soon I'll see a Rat and then I'll taste a Rat," said Shadow and started off with his nose to the floor, just as Bowser the Hound follows the trail of Red Fox.

It didn't take Shadow long to get his breakfast after that. You see there were a great many Rats in that barn. Farmer Brown had done his best to get rid of them, but they had been too much for him. Robber the Rat believes in big families and plenty of them.

There is very little of the time that Robber and Mrs. Robber haven't a lot of babies in their home. Rat babies grow up very fast. The result is that it doesn't take very long for the Rats to be so numerous that they do a great deal of damage and become very bold. It was this way when Shadow the Weasel arrived in Farmer Brown's barn.

It wasn't more than a day or two before Farmer Brown's Boy discovered that something was

happening in the barn. He heard squeaks of terror and a great racing about. He wondered what it meant; and then for just a second he caught a glimpse of something white. It disappeared in a rat hole. But that glimpse told Farmer Brown's Boy all he needed to know. "Shadow the Weasel!" he exclaimed. "He wasn't welcome in the henhouse, but he certainly is welcome here. I have an idea that he has paid already for that chicken he killed, especially as we had the chicken to eat. If he hasn't paid for it already, he will pay for it many times over. I hope he'll stay a while. Yes, sir, I hope that little scamp will stay a while."

Though, of course, Farmer Brown's Boy didn't know it, Shadow had already made up his mind that he would stay a while. In fact, he thought he would stay quite a while. It all depended on how the supply of Rats held out. This was good hunting, the best hunting that Shadow had had all winter.

(Copyright, 1925.)

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

For Another Time. After the ice cream has been frozen empty the ice and salt into a sack and when the ice has melted the salt will remain to be used again.

A Great Protection. When frying fish or anything that is likely to splatter grease, it is a good suggestion to slip an ordinary paper bag over the hand holding the fork. Many a nasty burn will be avoided.

If the Home Landlady Will. Fold her tablecloth three times lengthwise before any cross-darning is done, the ugly hump in the center of the cloth will be avoided, and the linen will set smoother and better.

To Sharpen the Grinder. If your food grinder needs sharpening run a piece of sandpaper through it as you would food. Tide will cleanse and sharpen the knives. Wash thoroughly with boiling water to remove any grit.

Hardened Lemons. When lemons become hard and apparently useless, put them in a pan of hot water and keep it at the same temperature for about two hours. This will soften the lemons and make them juicy once again.

For the Winter days

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with hot milk -so satisfying!

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Place of Birth Date of Birth Age

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Beneficiary's Address (Name only use)

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MOTHER!

Hours of wholesome entertainment, amusement and education for the junior members of your family will be found in the Boys' and Girls' Magazine Section of the Sunday Post-Dispatch—every Sunday.

Get it for Them

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Baker Chocolate

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